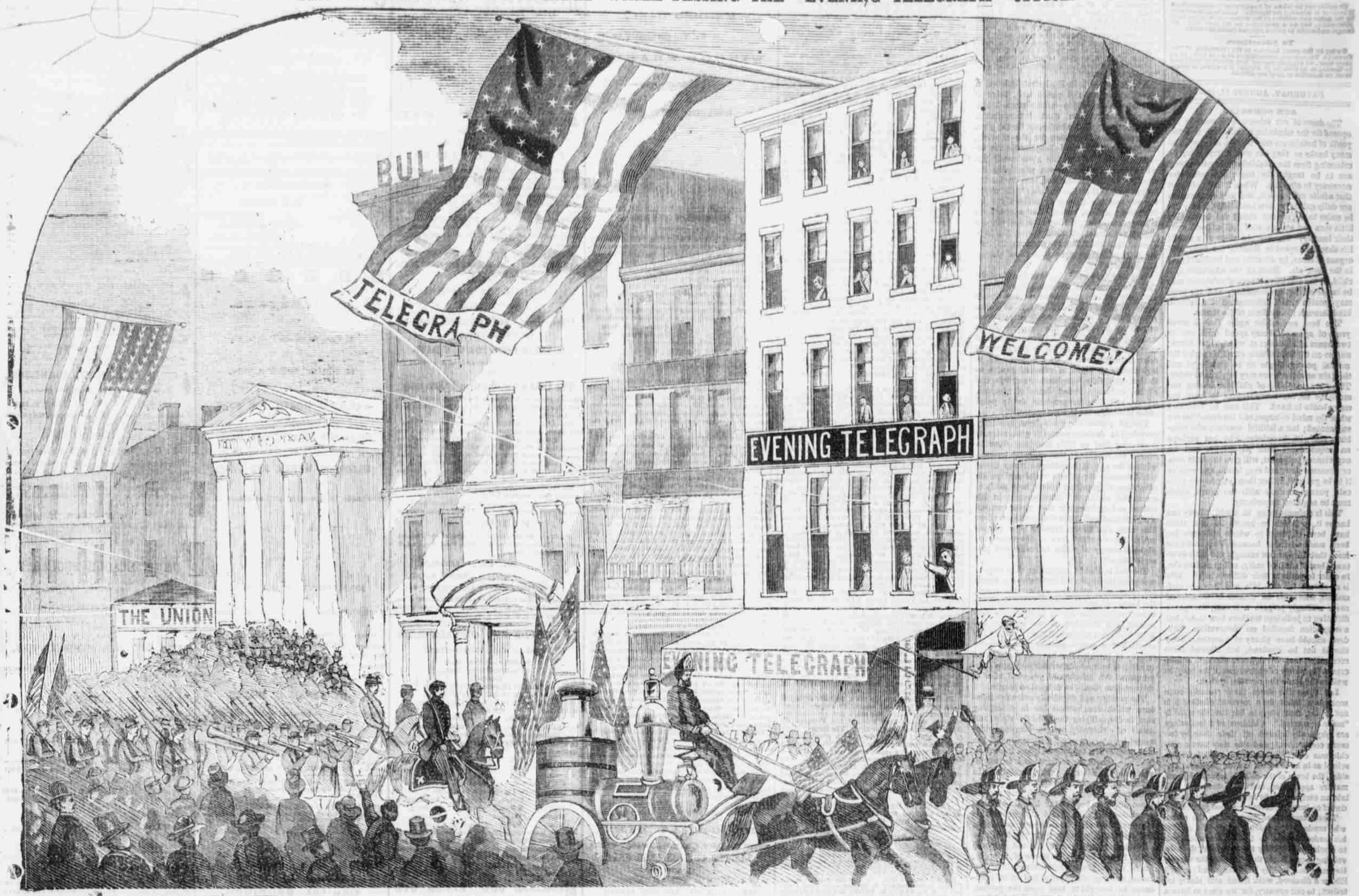
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE OVATION OF WELCOME TO THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

THE PROCESSION AS IT APPEARED WHILE PASSING THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" OFFICE.



RETURN OF BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES.

Their Reception by the Firemen.

SPLENDID DISPLAY.

A Gala Day in Philadelphia.

Yesterday was a gala day in this city. The long-looked for and expected day for the Baxter's Fire Zouaves to arrive has been celebrated to the credit of Philadelphia and her firemen. For days past the cry has been, "When will the Zoos arrive?" The Chief of the Fire Department kept the people apprised, through the medium of the public press, when they would reach this city.

They left the city on the 19th of September, 1861, at three hours' notice. On the 25th of September they were in a reconnoissance and skirmish at Lewinsville. On the 30th of September they made a reconnoissance at Ball's Cross Roads. March, 1862, they marched to Harper's Ferry, from thence to Winchester, and again back to Harper's Ferry, when they were ordered to the Peninsula, taking transports at Alexandria, arriving at Fortress Monroe April 3d.

They were under fire during the siege of Yorktown. At the retreat of the enemy from Yorktown, they took passage and proceeded to West Point, at the mouth of the Pamunkey River. The next point was at Tyler's Farm, on the Chickahominy, where the regiment, under Colonel BAXTER, proceeded on a reconnoissance, crossed the Chickahominy, and pushed their advance one mile beyond Fair Oaks station. They made two invasions, the last being made one week previous to the celebrated battle of Fair Oaks. The regiment made three daring advances, and returned to their camp without the loss of a single man.

At the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, the Fire Zoos were on the extreme right, and led the van of SUMNER'S celebrated Second Corps. There was an incident here worth relating. The Zoos arrived at Fair Oaks just in time to see the troops of Keyes' Corps completely routed and falling back. The din of the battle had ceased some half an hour previous. Our troops were drawn up in line of battalions as we see.

On May 1st, the Zouaves were ordered to the front to observe the enemy.

On the 7th of May, after "Seven Pines," this regiment was selected to establish the picket line in front of the position, occupied by the since famous Second Corps. Fourteen companies were deployed in one line as skirmishers, and advanced to the desired position, supported by detachments from several regiments of the corps.

Throughout the entire Peninsula campaign the Zouaves served with distinguished gallantry, losing many of their best and bravest comrades in the field. Their subsequent record is equally glorious, and a full recital of its details would involve incidents of the campaigns of POPE, BURNSIDE, HOOKER and GRANT. But those incidents are too fresh in the minds of our readers to need repetition in this place. We can only add that on to the siege of Petersburg they have acted with almost unsurpassed heroism, and have won the warmest encomiums from all the commanders under whom they have served.

At a quarter after one o'clock yesterday afternoon the City Councils proceeded in carriages to the Baltimore Depot, to welcome the battle-scarred veterans and escort them to the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

When the Councilmen reached the depot every available spot around and about the building was densely packed with the relatives and friends of the veterans and citizens generally.

At about two o'clock the little locomotive which was attached to the train containing the Zouaves, announced their arrival. People rushed to the cars to welcome them. Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters and brothers of the gallant sons of Philadelphia were present, and many an affecting scene was witnessed.

The Councilmen, in carriages, escorted them down Washington street to the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, where a handsome collation awaited them.

The tables were bountifully supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and the men did honor to the eatables.

SAMUEL BOYER, a member of Company B, Seventy-second Regiment, here met his mother, who is one of the Lady Committee of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, who he had not seen for a long time. His wife was also present, as were also his relatives. Their meeting was really affecting.

The Zouaves—Their Numbers and Officers.

The Baxter Zouaves returned with one hundred and ninety men. Their staff and line officers are as follows:—

STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel—D. W. C. BAXTER.
Lieutenant-Colonel—H. A. Cook.
Major—John Lockhart.
Adjutant—Charles W. West.
Surgeon—Dr. Martin Reiner.
Assistant Surgeon——Jones.
Quartermaster—J. B. Allen.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Lieutenant Wilgus.
Company B—Captain Boland.
Company C—Lieutenant Sparks.
Company D—Captain Stewart.
Company E—Captain Rover and Lieutenant.
Company F—Captain Robert Monride.
Company G—Lieutenant Lavis.
Company H—Lieutenant Hays.
Company I—Lieutenant Uhlinge.
Company K—Captain McCann.

The firemen commenced assembling on Washington street about 3 o'clock. The line formed in the following order:—

The First Division formed on the north side of Washington street, the right resting on Ninth street, extending down Washington to Eighth, and up Eighth on the West side.

The Second Division formed on the north side of Washington street, the right resting on Eighth street, extending down Washington to Seventh, and up Seventh on the west side.

The Third Division formed on the north side of Washington street, the right resting on Seventh, extending down Washington to Sixth, and up Sixth on the west side.

The Fourth Division formed on the north side of Washington street, the right resting on Sixth, extending down Washington to Fifth street, and up Fifth on the west side.

The Fifth Division formed on the north side of Washington street, the right resting on Fifth, extending down Washington to Fourth street, and up Fourth on the west side.

The officers of the parade were as follows:—

Chief Marshal—DAVID M. LYLE, Esq.
Special Aids—Wm. N. Toy, Anthony H. Reynolds, John G. Eaglehart, David A. Nagle and James Jenner.

Assistant Marshals—First District—Wm. J. Gilbert, Hope Hose Company. Second District—H. I. McIntire, Philadelphia Engine Company. Third District—George J. Chapman, Assistance Engine Company. Fourth District—Wm. P. Morris, Northern Liberty Hose. Sixth District—J. B. Young, West Philadelphia Engine Company.

At a quarter past four o'clock the procession moved in the following order:—

Band.
Councilmen in carriages.
Liberty Band.
DAVID LYLE, Chief of Fire Department, on horseback, with Assistants.
Band.
Hibernia Hose Carriage, No. 1, drawn by sixty-two members.
Good Intent Hose Company.
Empire Hook and Ladder Company.
Good Intent Hook and Ladder Company, drawn by four horses.
Band.
Vigilant Hose Carriage and Steamer, drawn by four horses.
Band.
Humane Hose Company.
Reliance Hose Company.
Band.
Neptune Hose Company.
Assistance Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company
Band.
Hope Hose and Steamer.
America Hose and Engine
United States Hose.
Band.
Franklin Hose and Hand Engine, drawn by four horses.
Band.
Niagara Hose Company, with two carriages.
Friendship Hose and Hand Engine, with two horses.
Band.
Northern Liberty Hose.
Columbia Hose.
Diligent Hose and Steam Engine, drawn by four splendid horses.
America Hose.
Independence Steam Engine, with four horses.
Hope Engine.
Band.
Pennsylvania Hose.
Band.
Philadelphia Hose and Steamer.
Band.
Schuylkill Hose.
Band.
Weccacoe Hose and Engine with Four Horses.
Fife and Drum.
Western Hose and Steamer with Six Horses.
Band
Good Will Hose and Steamer Drawn by Twelve Horses.
Lafayette Hose with Two Horses.
Discharged Members of the Seventy-second Regiment and Friends.
Committee of Firemen of the Washington Fire Department, who escorted them from Washington to this city, consisting of William Dickson, Francis Fox, John T. O'Brien and Charles H. Graffen.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES.

Globe Hose and Steamer.
Band.
Sprang Garden Hook and Ladder Company.
Band.
Colonelskink Hose and Steamer.
Ambulances of the Fire Department.

The Route.

The following route was passed over:—Up Third street to Brown, up Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Fourth, down Fourth to Walnut, up Walnut to Independence Square, disbanding at Sixth street.

The hose carriages and steamers which joined in the procession were handsomely and tastefully decorated with flowers and flags. The Good Will Engine had two vehorses attached to their steamer.

The apparatus of the Conocksink Hose and Engine Company presented a splendid appearance. Their hose carriage was beautifully decorated, and two small children dressed in the garb of Indians were seated on the top of the carriage.

The other companies in the line are as well deserving of praise for the manner in which their carriages and steamers were festooned.

The ambulances which carried the sick and wounded belong to the Seventy-second Regiment were also decorated in splendid style.

The warm reception with which they were received along the route will form a pleasing feature for future remembrance. The private houses were all filled with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the veterans as they once more entered the city. As they passed through the line the enthusiasm of joy at their return to their homes was shown by the surrounding crowds. In many places were to be seen American flags suspended from the windows of the houses, while the ladies showed their pleasure at the return of the veterans by the waving of handkerchiefs and audible exclamations of joy.

At St. Peter's Church, at Third and Pine streets, the bells were made to chime forth notes of welcome. Among other tunes played by them was the old air of "Yankee Doodle." As the notes of this time-honored tune fell on the ears of the veterans, they gave vent to their feelings in exclamations of joy.

The crowds of men, women and children who lined the sidewalks showed their veneration for the Zouaves by cheers which were loud and long, and which could be heard for squares distant. They certainly have cause to feel proud of the warm welcome they received from the citizens of Philadelphia along the route.

The firemen were much admired, their steady appearance and gentlemanly bearing was the cause of universal comment, and long will their participation in this escort, and their admirable arrangements for a favorable display be spoken of by their numerous friends. They turned out in large numbers, and in most cases had provided themselves with new apparel, thereby presenting to the eye evidences of their refinement, as well as a desire to do honor to the noble guests whom they were escorting.

Arrival of Baxter's Zouaves in the Square.

Upon arriving in Independence Square the regiment was drawn up in front of the platform, which had previously been erected for the accommodation of the speakers. Mr FRANCIS WOLBERT introduced to the Colonel and his men Dr. WM. UHLER, of Select Council. Mr. UHLER, on behalf and in the name of the city authorities, welcomed the regiment home to this their native city. He paid a glowing tribute to the bravery displayed by them in the many actions in which they had participated. He recounted some of their hardships and trials, and extolled in strong terms their patriotism, which had been well tried and not found wanting.

Mr. GEO. S. WILLETS followed in behalf of the Fire Department. The Department was proud of the honors achieved by the regiment, and would take good care to protect and foster with care the many laurels that had been won. In their ranks were represented men from almost every fire organization in the city, many of whom, however, had not returned. Some had fell in battle, while others were confined in Rebel dungeons. As a fireman, he greeted them home in the name of the Fire Department of Philadelphia. They had well won the reputation which they now bore, and he hoped they would preserve it with care. In a few days they would again be citizens among us.

During their absence from home many changes have taken place, but our city was in a most prosperous condition, and for the first time the capitalist had acknowledged the laborer to be worthy of his hire. He concluded by again greeting them to their homes and closed amid loud applause.

Colonel BAXTER in a few words dismissed the regiment. He pledged his honor and that of the men under his command, that although they expected to again be citizens, at least for a short period, yet, should Rebel feet pollute the soil of Pennsylvania, all would again take up the musket and go forth to drive back the invader.

This ended the ceremonies and the men retired amidst great applause.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Occupation of Winchester by Our Troops —The Rebels Rapidly Retreating—A Battle Expected at Strasburg, &c.

WINCHESTER, Va., August 12, 10 P. M.—The last of Early's Rebel forces left here yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. His train was over three miles long. Our cavalry charged into the town yesterday as the Rebel rearguard went out. Early established his headquarters last night at Newtown.

Yesterday morning there was heavy skirmishing between our forces and a portion of the Rebels on the Milford and Front Royal roads, at a point about two miles from this place. We drove the Rebels.

Early is well protecting his front and rear, and making up the valley as fast as ever he can go. I cannot learn that he expects to be materially reinforced. His train is very heavily loaded.

Early will make a stand at Strasburg, if he must; but he is trying hard to reach a point where the valley is narrower.

Everything is very quiet here to-day. There are no Rebel forces between hereand Martinsburg and Hagerstown, and the road from here to the above-named places is clear.

THE REBEL CONSCRIPTION.

LOUISVILLE, August 12.—The Rebel Colonel Adams Johnson has issued a proclamation requiring all persons in the Rebel Department of Southern Kentucky, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, not lawfully exempted, to report for Confederate service to their county town, or the nearest camp thereto, by the 15th instant, threatening with conscription afterwards all who do not comply. All is quiet at Bladensburg.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Reports of Generals Sherman and Garrard—Losses, &c.

The following is the text of General Sherman's report to General Halleck, enclosing the report of General Logan, already published:—

"HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, NEAR ATLANTA, GA., July 24, 8 A. M.—General:—I find it difficult to make prompt report of results, coupled with some data or information, without occasionally making mistakes. McPherson's sudden death, and Logan's succeeding to the command as it were in the midst of battle, made some confusion in our extreme left. But it soon recovered and made sad havoc with the enemy, who had practised one of his favorite games of attacking our left when in motion and before it had time to cover its weak end.

"After riding over the ground, and hearing the varying statements of the actors on that flank, I directed General Logan to make me an official report of the actual result, and I herewith enclose it. Though the number of dead Rebels seems excessive, I am disposed to give full credit to the report that though we lost only 3521 killed, wounded, and missing, the enemy's dead alone on the field nearly equalled that number, namely, 3220.

"Happening at that point of the line when a flag of truce was sent to ask permission for each party to bury its dead, I gave General Logan authority to permit a temporary truce on that flank alone, while our labors and fighting proceeded at all others. I also send you a copy of General Garrard's report of the breaking of the railroad towards Augusta.

"I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

"W. T. SHERMAN,
"Major-General Commanding.

"Major-General Halleck, Washington, D. C."

General Garrard's report is as follows:—

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, DECATUR, Georgia, July 24, 1864.—General:—I have the honor to report that your instructions have been carried out. My dispositions were such as to enable me to take every point by surprise, and insure my safe return with a loss of only two killed.

"Results:—Three road bridges and one railroad bridge (five hundred and fifty-five feet in length) over the Yellow river, and one road and one railroad bridge (two hundred and fifty feet in length) over the Ulcofauhatchee, were burned; six miles of railroad track between the rivers were well destroyed.

"The depot and considerable quantity of quartermasters' and commissary stores at Covington were burned. One train and locomotive captured at Conyers and burned, one train (platform) was burned at Covington, and a small train (baggage) at station near the Ulcofauhatchie, captured and burned; the engine to the last train was detached across the river. Citizens report a passenger train and a construction train, both with engines cut off between Stone mountain and Yellow river. Over two thousand bales of cotton were burned.

"A large new hospital at Covington for the accommodation of ten thousand patients from this army and the army of Virginia, composed of over thirty buildings, besides the offices just finished, were burned, together with a very large lot of fine carpenters' tools used in their erection.

"In the town of Oxford, two miles north of Covington, and in Covington, were over one thousand sick and wounded in buildings used for hospitals.

"The convalescents able to walk scattered through the woods while the firing was going on in town, and I did not have time to hunt them up before dark.

"Those in hospital, together with their surgeons, were not disturbed.

"Having received no reports from my brigade commanders, I am unable to give any further particulars.

"Yesterday at 12 M. I sent one brigade a little to the north, to come to this place by Blake's Mills; it has not yet arrived. From the two other brigades I have received one hundred and forty prisoners and eleven officers, and about two hundred negroes, which have been sent to the Provost Marshal, Army of Tennessee.

"I cannot mention too highly the zeal and promptness of my whole command, and to their good conduct and earnestness I am indebted for this success.

"Since leaving Marietta, the division has been so constantly in motion, that it is now very much out of condition, and I would be pleased to have a few days' quiet to shoe horses and repair equipments.

"I was absent from Decatur less than three days, and, as a division, marched over ninety miles, and at the time of the receipt of the order, twelve hours before starting, was started from McAfee's Bridge to Decatur, guarding all the roads to the east and south of this flank of the army.

"Also a large lot of new hospital tents burned at Covington.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. K. GARRARD, Brigadier-General.

"General SHERMAN, Commanding Army."

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA.

General Beauregard Supersedes General Hood—Lee Reinforcing Atlanta.

From the True Delta, August 6.

We have private information, the source of which it would be manifestly improper for us to make public, that Colonel Scott (Jack Scott of the 10th) commanding the Confederate troops at Clinton, in this State, has received a despatch announcing the fact that Beauregard had been despatched from Richmond with 20,000 men, to the relief of Atlanta.

This will place him in command of that city, as will appear by reference to the Rebel news in another column, by which it seems that Hood is only a general *pro tem.*

Assignments to Commands in Sherman's Army.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 238.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, July 30.—The following assignments are hereby made:—

I. Major-General O. O. Howard, to the Army and Department of the Tennessee.

II. Major-General H. W. Slocum, to the command of the 20th Army Corps, vice Major-General Hooker, who is relieved at his own request.

III. Major-General D. S. Stanley, to the command of the 4th Army Corps, vice Major-General Howard, transferred to the Army and Department of the Tennessee.

By order of THE PRESIDENT.
E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Cortinas Captures Victoria—Tampico to be Attacked.

The New Orleans *True Delta* says:—

"Governor Cortinas has occupied the city of Victoria, which had been previously taken by the French under Colonel Dupin. This officer left Tampico some six weeks since, with about five hundred men, and marched into Tula; Governor Cortinas made a quick march to the central part of the State, which was mostly held by Dupin, who, on the approach of the Mexican forces, fled.

"General Cortinas is preparing to attack the port of Tampico. He has a respectable force, besides fifteen hundred good infantry left at Matamoras under the acting governor, brother to General Cortinas."

—The female college at Worcester, Massachusetts, has been leased to the State for five years for a military hospital.

GUNBOAT ENGAGEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—While the United States steamer *Reliance*, of the Revenue service, Captain Thomas M. Dungan, was in Great Wicomico river, Northumberland county, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking off the family of a refugee, who were represented as being there in a starving condition, one of her boats was attacked by a large party of guerillas on shore, armed with rifles.

The *Reliance* opened on them with shell and small arms, in the hope of driving them from the woods. After a few rounds, the gallant Captain Dungan fell mortally wounded, and died in an hour. The Captain of the pivot gun, Thomas Roberts, was also severely wounded.

Firing was kept up until the Rebels were silenced, but not having sufficient force to land, the *Reliance* was compelled to turn down the river with the loss of her boat's crew—Coxswain S. W. Ayres and four colored men.

The body of Captain Dungan arrived here to-day.

THE WAR IN SOUTHEAST MISSOURI.

Fight at Osceola with Shelby's Guerillas —Fifty Rebels Killed.

From the St. Louis Union, August 8.

The following despatch was received at General Ewing's headquarters:—

NEW MADRID, June 7.—To Brigadier-General Ewing:—Have been out but seventeen days, with a battalion of the 2d Cavalry M. S. M., under Lieutenant-Colonel Hiller, detachment of the 2d and 8d, under Major Wilson, and of the 1st and 6th Missouri Volunteers, under Captain Pruitt. Have skirmished with guerillas and bushwhackers in Mississippi, Stoddard, New Madrid, Pemiscot, and Dunklin counties, Missouri, and Green and Mississippi counties, Arkansas, killing numbers of them. Had a brisk running fight at Osceola, Ark., on the 2d instant, with Bowen's and McVeigh's companies of Shelby's command. We captured their camp, killed seven, and took twenty-five prisoners, including Captain Bowen, their commander.

On the 4th inst., at Elkville, we fought the 2d Missouri Rebel Cavalry, and Conger's, Guthrie's, and Darnell's bands of guerillas, all under command of Colonel Cowen. We routed them completely, killing and mortally wounding about thirty. The slightly wounded escaped in the swamps, as I was informed by a prisoner subsequently; captured between thirty and forty, and took twenty-eight prisoners.

We lost Captain Francis, 3d Cavalry, M. S. M., mortally wounded, and two others slightly wounded.

We have killed in all full fifty Rebel soldiers and bushwhackers, including one captain, three lieutenants; wounded between thirty and forty that we know of, and took prisoners fifty-seven, including two captains. We also captured full 200 stand of arms, and over 200 horses and mules.

JOHN L. BURBIS,
Colonel Commanding Expedition.

Rebel Account of the Fight Near Mooresfield.

From the Richmond Sentinel, August 12.

There was an unpleasant rumor in circulation yesterday, to the effect that Generals McCausland's and Bradley Johnson's cavalry had met with a reverse at Moorefield, Hardy county, Virginia, in which they lost four hundred prisoners, four pieces of cannon, and a number of horses. Moorefield is in Hardy county, on the east side of the south fork of the Potomac river, one hundred and thirty-one miles northwest by north from Richmond, forty-one miles west of Winchester, and forty-five south of Cumberland, Maryland.

There was also a rumor that General Early had gained another victory over the enemy. We are certainly more inclined to believe in the last than in the first rumor.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The doors of our schools will soon be re-opened for the admission of scholars, and the youth of both sexes may then be seen, with as many books as they can well carry, going or returning from the establishments where they are to be taught the important principles necessary in after life. When it is considered that adults are learners, and men and women are daily gathering new knowledge, it may not be amiss to say a word about the interesting little men and women who toil so hard over their lessons! The first six years of a child's life should be spent in forming the body and organs of sense, by exercise and healthful play in the open air. Much of the education of a child, in the inceptive stages of existence, may be imparted by conversation, and his mind may receive much information of a valuable kind through the medium of the senses.

The best authorities agree that at seven years of age a child may spend from one to two hours at his book; at eight, three hours; and so on till he is fifteen, at which period the mental powers begin to be developed, and then six or seven hours may be given to study. There is a possibility of children having too much to do, too many lessons to learn, too many books in hand. This can be tolerated when the mind enlarges, and the capacities are augmented; but a faithful teacher, who combines zeal with knowledge, who has perhaps an acquaintance with physiology, and an experienced judgment, will give the little man or woman a short and easy lesson, and require it to be got *well*, rather than puzzle the delicate young creature with too much, which must be acquired imperfectly.

This is a simple thing in itself. Every one knows it, or *thinks* he knows it. But there have been children to whom existence has been made a burden because they could not learn their lessons fast enough, and their over-taxed brains suffered sadly, asleep and awake, in order to perform their difficult tasks. This is no excuse for the idle and lazy mischief-makers, who must be *driven* to school, and never willingly prepare a lesson; nor yet a dictation to judicious teachers how to act, but a *suggestion* founded on observation. Children should have plenty of exercise. They should not be confined, but allowed those recreations that develop the strength and increase the power of each organ of the body, as well as the brain and nervous system.

Let those who deem these remarks common-place think for a moment whether it is not in the first steps in life that the child is "made or marred." Children of a tender age are physically injured all their lives by too much confinement; and this may have a mischievous effect, as much in a Philadelphia school as in an English cotton factory. Besides, the brain of the child is injured by premature application, and if he does not sink into an early grave, he becomes an intellectual dwarf or imbecile driveller—good for nothing.

These remarks are important to the parent who sends to the teacher's care the child of his fondest hopes; to the teacher who wants to discharge faithfully the important duty devolving upon him; to the child—for the alternative may be a healthy body and mind through life, or a diseased, weak frame and sickly intellect; to our country, for we want to have a race of physical and intellectual giants, who will be alike distinguished in the field and in the cabinet.

ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

With very many other and wiser people, we are right glad to observe the increasing popularity of athletic games and exercises among us. Our youth have been degenerating sadly since the good old times of breeches and three-cornered hats. They have become a byword to foreign travelers in our country, and a "scorn and derision" to tourists, both native and European. Their fair proportions have been curtailed, and their forms need the greatest art of the tailor to give them the semblance of manhood. What are the chief causes of this physical deterioration? Habits of idleness, neglect of athletic exercises or bodily effort of any kind, combined with precocious dissipation, the consumption of poisonous liquors, and other kindred irregularities.

Why is it that the young men of England—the young aristocracy, we mean—with far greater wealth, far greater opportunities of riotous living, and, in fact, quite as much, if not more enjoyment of those opportunities—for the "University men," the "Young Guardsmen," and bachelor Belgravia, generally, are at least as "fast" as "Young America" of a similar age and social position—why is it, we ask, that these "young bloods" of England are broad-shouldered, ruddy-cheeked, muscular and stalwart six footers, while our representatives of the "rising generation" are spindle-legged, pale-faced, hollow-chested apologies for masculinity, that stunt feebly along the streets, like animated frameworks for the display of tailor's handiwork?

Simply and solely because, in the colleges and universities of England, the cricket club, the rowing club, the base-ball club, flourish as an essential part of the training—because the students exercise their bodies as regularly, and often much more violently, than their minds, and so are physically strengthened and developed.

In view of these contrasts, we repeat that we hope to see a restoration of the good old games and sports that strung the sinews and hardened the muscles of our forefathers for Bunker Hill and Valley Forge. Cricket is rapidly regaining ground among us; in driving out of the city of a fine afternoon we often see more than one jolly party bowling and batting away right manfully. The kindred games of base, and town, and corner ball, are also coming back to enliven our suburban fields and brace the thews of youth.

Gymnasiums and "Calisthenic Institutes" are springing up in our midst, and obtaining equal favor and patronage; and we predict, joyfully, hopefully, confidently, that the next generation of "Young America" will not be ashamed to stand side by side with their Anglo-Saxon contemporaries, or to contend with them on equal terms in the manly diversions of their own land.

INTEMPERANCE.

Mr. Samuel S. Southard, Agent of the Adams Express Company, at Terre Haute, Indiana, committed suicide in his room a few days ago, by a pistol shot through the head. He was so attentive to business, that but few outside of his most intimate friends knew of his disposition, and as a citizen and business man his character was deservedly high. Yet the victim of strong drink left a letter which says:—

"Liquor has ruined me as well as thousands of others; I have tried hard to quit, but find it impossible to do so. I have drank nothing this evening, and am perfectly calm. I have no unkind word or feeling towards any one. That curse of all evils, rum, takes one more to the grave, who might have been esteemed and enjoyed the confidence and respect of the community. My poor family! O God! I cannot think of them, or write of or to them. My cup is full. May a just and merciful God deal kindly with them."

As a source of individual wretchedness, of moral perversion, and public evil, there is probably no single vice calling more loudly for social correction than intemperance. States have supplied almshouses for the poor, penitentiaries and prisons for the criminal, and places of refuge and discipline for the insane, the crippled, and the abandoned; yet while it will be found, upon examining the statistics of such institutions, that by far the largest part of their inmates owe their unfortunate condition directly or indirectly to intoxicating drinks, society has adopted no means of reclaiming the inebriate, and thereby applying the most effectual corrective to a disease than which there is none more alarming in its extent or more prolific of private and public injury.

It is time that something was done to strike this great curse at the root; that the civil authority of every Commonwealth should begin to regard and deal with it as a monstrous political offense, not only subject properly to its jurisdiction, but imperatively demanding the exertion of all its restraining and conservative power. As the fruitful parent of crime, intemperance is, in our judgment, as legitimately an object of criminal justice as the larcenies, riots, blasphemies, murders, and all the endlessly varied forms of violence, misery, and disorder provided for in penal codes and subjected to legal control.

Though philanthropy has been anxiously exercised in devising means of prevention, it is amazing that so little has been done to reform the drunkard; that while the humane spirit of the age is founding so many useful establishments for private relief and public advantage, no provision has yet been made to arrest the victim of intemperance in his course, and by bringing him under compulsive, but kind and rational discipline, retrieve him from the fearful tyranny of a passion which has deprived him of the moral and physical energy requisite to rescue and preserve himself.

The fact is, that in neglecting thus long to recognize the confirmed inebriate as a criminal, constantly offending against the peace, the happiness, and the morals of the State—or as an irresponsible agent, incapable of self-control, and therefore, as one who has forfeited his rights of personal liberty, society has overlooked a grave—perhaps the gravest—malady of the kind that has ever contributed to afflict it or invoked the interposition of Government. An enlightened practical view of this question should be delayed no longer.

The positive and frightfully extensive influence which drunkenness has in corrupting men, in disqualifying them for the rights and duties of citizenship, and in diffusing widespread licentiousness and distress through the land, implicating the innocent, and burdening the State, should be realized; and an intelligent social sentiment, justly careful of the general welfare and security, and actuated by a benevolent desire to restrain and recover those who have become the helpless slaves of a resistless appetite, should at once provide some sufficient plan for reforming drunkards, and eventually suppressing the vice itself.

No better expedient for the end proposed could be devised than a House of Industry, where all the proper restraints could be enforced, the requisite physical and moral influences be brought to bear upon the patient, and the labor of his hands be applied to defraying the expenses of the institution. This would at once accomplish three important objects, namely, relieve society from a nuisance; subject a person incapable of self-control to wholesome reformatory government; and release the public from a principal occasion of the heavy charges now incurred in the support of thousands of individuals whose habits of intoxication have either immediately or indirectly thrown them into almshouses, prisons, and hospitals.

Philadelphia has acquired an enviable reputation for valuable measures of improvement in prison discipline and kindred matters. She has now the opportunity of leading in a movement relative to a class of unfortunates and an evil which rise in their claim upon charitable sympathy and legislative concern far above most other objects of the kind which have already received the care of statesmen and the bounty of private benevolence. Will not, then, some of our most influential citizens take this suggestion up in that earnest spirit which its great consequence to society should excite, and press it forward to practical realization? A more interesting reform has rarely engaged public attention, and it deserves to be urged with corresponding zeal.

Periodicals Received.—From Mr. John J. Kramer, No. 403 Chesnut street, we have received copies of *Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly*, Madame Demorest's *Journal of Fashion*, London *Illustrated News and Punch*, *Harper's*, London *Society*, *Temple Bar*, and *Cornhill Magazines*, *All the Year Round*. It is only necessary to say that these splendid periodicals

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

From La Follet.

We must no longer seek for fashion in Paris—the fickle goddess is to be found in the chateau or at the watering places, but her reign there is as despotic as in the capital. Foulard is still a favorite, and just now barege and Chambery gauze are much worn; also, a charming material, called Indian gauze, is used for demi-toilette. Dress of pique or batiste, simply ornamented with white or colored braid, and with a little veste to match, are exceedingly useful. More elegant dresses, but still made with vestes, are of muslin or batiste, trimmed with guipure, Valenciennes, embroidery, or ribbon bows. The square fichu is that decidedly preferred to be worn with low-bodied summer evening-dress. The ceinture is now one of the most important parts of the toilette. For young girls of slight figure nothing can be more becoming than the Swiss ceinture, embroidered and trimmed with lace or ruches of ribbon, worn over a white chemisette.

Bands of thick, plain ribbon are quite the order of the day. Wide square buckles are worn with them. Muslin shawls and camails, trimmed with insertion and flounces of lace, are in vogue. The richest are lined with taffetas; others, more simple, are trimmed with festooned flounces or ball fringe, an insertion over ribbon being placed all round. Some half-fitting casaques are also made of muslin, with embroidered seams. This season white tarlatan is much used for trimming taffetas. It seems a strange fancy, but when well arranged it has a good effect. But the best way of making our readers acquainted with the *mode* is to proceed to our description of dresses.

A straw-colored lawn dress:—

At the bottom of the skirt a plaited flounce about five inches wide, and upon each plait a coquille of black lace partly on the skirt. A small veste of the same material as the dress, trimmed round with black lace; opened in front, but attached by pattes, which cross over a waistcoat of batiste, with insertion and Valenciennes lace forming a jabot, and also placed round the basques. A dress of white alpaca:—The bottom of the skirt cut in very deep festoons, and edged with a wide cerise ribbon. This trimming is rounded off, and carried up the side as far as the waist. A narrow flounce is placed over the ribbon round the festoons.

Ceinture corselet, with basques directoire made of cerise taffeta, and embroidered with jet. With this elegant dress is worn a high body and long sleeves of muslin bouillonne, and cross-barred with narrow cerise velvet. A spotted muslin dress, over sky-blue tarlatane; a flounce about six inches wide, trimmed with guipure, and headed with a magnificent insertion, which is carried up each seam in horseshoe form to the height of a quarter of a yard. A pouillon veste, trimmed in the same style. Underneath, a Swiss ceinture of blue taffetas, with very long and wide ends falling behind. A robe of white foulard, the skirt trimmed round with a wide band of blue taffetas, edged on each side with a quilling, and embroidered with white silk.

A small collet to match, and a jockey hat of Leghorn, trimmed with a white feather and blue bow, completed this toilette. A white muslin dress, with a plaiting and revers, about five inches wide around the bottom of the skirt, and up each side of the seams, gradually diminishing in width. These revers are embroidered and placed over pink. The veste and sleeves trimmed to match. A robe of pointed muslin, the body full at the waist; ceinture of lilac gauze, with a satin edge trimmed with a quilling of the same ribbon, covered with black lace. Bodies of crepe lisse are much worn, with skirts of Chambery gauze or light-colored silk. They have a most charming effect, trimmed with black braid, and quillings of black and white blonde, and are exceedingly becoming.

Others are made of thin nansook, with narrow tucks, small collar of linen, and wide cuffs, each trimmed round with a very narrow insertion of embroidered muslin; or striped muslin, with Valenciennes insertion, and straps of velvet up each side. China crape and foulard are both also used for loose bodies. Foulard, although not quite so graceful as China crape, is so much cheaper that it will be more generally worn. White dresses are more worn than ever this season, not only for full dress in muslin, gauze, barege, tulle, &c., but also for morning wear in lawnet, muslinette, alpaca, and poil de chevre. The robes de ville of foulard and silk, with white grounds, are also much in favor. A great many robes and casaques of white alpaca, poil de chevre, and cashemire are trimmed with colored silk. The colors most in vogue are lilac, blue, and pink, in clear, bright tints.

A reaction has taken place with regard to bonnets; and from the high-fronted bonnets lately worn, we have now come to mere head-dresses, and are fast going back to the close bonnet of former days. The curtain, too, is quite banished by some, although others still retain it as the most elegant finish. We give the description of some made each way. A capote of white tulle bouillonne, trimmed on the crown with a large bow of tulle, covered with branches of young ivy. Curtain of blond, edged with silk fringe. The inside trimmed with puffing of tulle, with branches of ivy crossing it. A capote of light-blue crape, covered with tulle, worked with crystal beads.

A bow of blue ribbon takes the place of the curtain. At the side a blue tulip, from which falls a Russian aigrette. Bouillonne of crape, with blue bow and lilies of the valley inside. A bonnet of drawn tulle, the crown of tulle in deep flutes, separated by straps of white ribbon, with branches of honeysuckle falling over them. Fancy ribbons are much used for morning bonnets, either flowered or in shaded stripes; they have a very rich appearance. The same style of ribbon, only much wider, is also worn for sashes. For the seaside, some most elegant and becoming coiffures have been prepared.

We select some of the most elegant. The chapeau La Valiere Louis XIV, style of fancy straw, edged with black velvet worked with straw. A bow of maize-colored ribbon, fastened by a straw cord, and falling rather to the side, seems to hold a plume of black feathers, surmounted by the wing of a bird, which falls over the front. This hat is rather large, but very graceful and becoming to certain style of beauty. The chapeau Huguenot:—The edges raised and trimmed with narrow black velvet. A flowered ribbon crossed round the crown, and falling in two ends behind, with a bouquet of black feathers and field flowers.

Each of these has its own peculiar style; it must rest with the fair wearer to choose the one the most becoming. We must not close our description of the hats without the Princess de Galles and the Mousquetaire. The former made of very white straw, edged with green velvet, with a bouquet of peacock's feathers, in the midst of which reposes a small green bird. Round the brim a row of small straw hanging buttons. The latter of straw, edged with blue velvet. Round the crown two narrow straps of velvet fastened under a bow of the same trimmed with straw, from which fall one blue and two brown feathers.

—A new mill, three hundred and fifty feet long by one hundred and eighty-four feet wide and three stories high, is going up at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Married.

LE CARON—MELVIN.—At the Catholic Cathedral, Nashville, Tenn., by the Rev. Father Ryan, on the 27th of July, Henri Le Caron, of the Anderson Cavalry, to Nannie Bell Melvin, of Nashville, Tenn.

THORN—FORSYTHE.—On the 11th instant, in the Church of the Mediator, by the Rev. John Long, Chaplain U. S. A., James E. Thorn and Anna J., eldest daughter of the late Thos. Forsythe. Delaware county paper please copy.

RICE—BOYD.—On February 9th, 1864, by Rev. Dr. Dales, Mr. James D. Rice to Miss Jane Boyd, both of this city.

Died.

ALLEN.—On the evening of the 11th inst., George D., infant son of Richard J. and Mary D. Allen, aged 13 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father at Haddonfield, N. J., on First day, the 14th inst., at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

DAVIS.—On the 12th instant, James Davis, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, James McFadden, No. 2021 Arch street, on Monday next, at 4 P. M., without further notice.

ALEXIF.—In Alexandria, Egypt, on Saturday, July 2, 1864, Mrs. Dilliah Alexif, wife of the Rev. Henry B. Jessup, Missionary to Syria.

KEIM.—On Wednesday, June 1st, at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., Andrew Keim, Co. D, 2d Regt. Pennsylvania Reserves, in the 18th year of his age, son of Wm. and Harriet Keim.

Due notice if the body is received.

KEYSER.—On the 11th instant, Lehbert Keyser, son of the late William and Barbara Keyser, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his nephew, William E. Thomas, Main street, above Washington avenue, Germantown, on Sunday, 14th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MASON.—On Thursday morning, the 11th inst. William Mason, in the 6th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1604 Cherry street, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

PALMER.—At Morehead City, on the 4th instant, Frederica Douglas Palmer, departed this life, at the age of 2 years and 15 days. She was the daughter of Brigadier-General James T. Palmer and Ida E. Palmer, of Newport. The General commands the military district of North Carolina.

SMITH.—On Friday, the 12th instant, Fannie V., wife of Thomas J. Smith, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. W. corner of Second and South streets, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TYSON.—Suddenly, after a short but painful illness, on the 12th day of August, Friday, Mrs. Evelina Tyson, wife of the late Samuel B. Tyson, Esq., in the 49th year of her age. [Western papers please copy.]

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below Arch.—Sabbath, August 14, Rev. James Clark, D. D., will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. Thos. H. Haggerty, of St. Joseph, Mo., in the evening at 8 o'clock. 1*

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, of New York, will preach in Concert Hall, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—THIS CHURCH WILL be closed until Sunday, August 28th, for cleaning and repairs.

REV. WILLIAM BARNS WILL PREACH in Emory M. E. Church to-morrow morning and Rev. Daniel Webster in the evening.

TRINITY CHAPEL, TWENTY-SECOND AND Locust streets. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. The Rev. Mr. Badger will preach in the evening.

REV. J. TODD WILL PREACH IN TRINITY M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race, on Sabbath next, the 14th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

THE CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY WILL be closed on the second and third Sundays of the month. It will be reopened on the fourth Sunday at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 8 o'clock P. M.

REV. DAVID STEELE, PASTOR OF THE Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, Eighteenth and Filbert streets, will preach to-morrow at 10½ & 8 o'clock.

WAGNER INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, Seventeenth Street, above Columbia avenue. Preaching at this institution to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. W. W. Taylor. Seats free. All are invited.

SPRING GARDEN HALL, N.W. CORNER of Spring Garden and Thirteenth Streets. Meetings of the Church of Christ assembling here are as follows:—At 10½ A. M. for worship, in the "breaking of bread," "showing the Lord's death till he comes," in prayer and praise, and for teaching and admonishing one another. And at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the preaching of the Word, by the Pastor, CHARLES CAMPBELL. Seats free.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Kerosene Glue Pot.—We are glad to present the public with a new money saving article, simple in construction, so easily managed as an ordinary lamp used for lighting purposes—in fact is simply a common lamp, to which we apply the principle of heating over and around the flame, as secured to us by Letters Patent, issued by the United States, and known as "Fisher's Patent." With this simple apparatus, Glue may be kept hot all day, and not consume five cents' worth of oil.

To mechanics and artizans who are compelled to use alcohol at present high prices, this article will save its cost in one week.

Fereine & Dreher,
No. 102 South Second Street.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 yearly, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost manifoldinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs. Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT FIRE
AT
HENRY SIMONS' U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS,
LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL THE
MASTER OF THE SITUATION.
TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.
Its Enemy, like his great Prototype,
"THE FATHER OF ALL ERROR,"
MUST SUCCUMB.

The citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity are particularly requested to read the following note from Mr. HENRY SIMONS:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1864.

M. C. Sadler, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe:—

Dear Sir:—The No. 10 Chilled Iron Safe I purchased of you in 1854 was in my office, which was burned entirely down, with my wagon factory, on Friday night last. My books and papers were taken out of the Safe before the fire reached the building, therefore no attention was paid to the Safe, after the fire, for some days.

The office was a three-story brick building, lying just south of my main wagon-shop, and as the wind at the time was from the north, the fire from the wagon-shop was forced strongly upon the office, and everything combustible being entirely consumed. On examining the Safe the inside was found not injured in the least, and with a coat of paint and a little repairing externally, is ready and fit for use.

I can cheerfully recommend LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE to all interested as a most thorough Fire-proof.

HENRY SIMONS,
U. S. National Wagon Works.

The following facts in the above certificate are particularly noticeable:—

First. The character of the building, its being located just south of the main wagon-shop, with its immense amount of combustible material; also the fact that the wind at the time was strong from the north, which caused an immense amount of heat upon this building.

Second. The Safe in which Mr. Simons was the most fearful one, and that it was left in the cellar, among the ruins, for days without care or attention, as there was nothing left in it.

Third. That the Safe is not strung, warped, or twisted, but is still in order, as fit for use, even the lock being still unspoiled.

This wonderful result, together with the result of the late attempt at robbery of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, just published, must prove to the satisfaction of all parties interested in safes, that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is all that is claimed for it, strictly and thoroughly fire and burglar-proof, and the stockholders' safe maker, David Evans' assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Verily, Providence is on the side of Truth.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—The above Safe is now at my depot, and all parties interested will please examine it for themselves.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.
No. 21 S. SEVENTH Street.

Fine Quality Champagnes.

Messrs. Davis & Richards,
No. 1036 Arch and Tenth Streets,
Have just received a
Fresh Importation
of
Clarke Heidsieck,
Piper Heidsieck,
Madam Cliequot,
Green Seal,
Mumm & Co.,
Toucher,
And other superior brands of Champagnes.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,

Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.

Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $14; Large Nut, $13 per ton.

Customers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jy14-3m

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

GREAT CENTRAL CLOTHING HOUSE,

AMUSEMENTS.

FOR THREE DAYS—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS TROUPE of Mrs. CHAS. WARNER will perform AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS as follows:—NORRISTOWN, THURSDAY, 18th; GERMANTOWN, FRIDAY, 19th; FRANKFORD, SATURDAY, 13th. The entire Classic Troupe will appear on each occasion. aug11-3t*

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama, ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP. Presented, after three months' active preparation. In a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and properties, beautiful music, and choreography. 3t*

REMARKABLE EXHIBITION, FOR ONLY ONE WEEK, ARCH STREET, ABOVE NINETEENTH. Messrs. THAYER & NOYES' United States Circus, and Messrs VAN AMBURG & CO'S Mammoth Menagerie, combined, will be opened to the public, commencing On MONDAY EVENING, August 8, and continuing EVERY EVENING until Saturday 13th inst., inclusive. Performances on the afternoons of Tuesday 9th, Wednesday 10th, Thursday 11th, Friday 12th, and Saturday 13th.

Admission—Adults 50 cts. each; Children 25 cents. Afternoon performance commences at 2½ o'clock; evening, 7½ o'clock. Doors open at half hour earlier on each occasion. Memorable Matinee Wednesday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, for the benefit of the CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS. aug8-6t

FOR CAPE MAY.

THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER "MANHATTAN," CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,

Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 8 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.

jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS, AT REDUCED RATES, TO THE GREAT Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company

Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Manch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.

For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.

Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

FARE, $10.

Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of

N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 3·45, and 5·15 P. M. jy23-stuth12t

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Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our	Will find our
California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson, (of the Pennsylvania University), Hering, Berens, Graves, Hartshorne Schmoele, Williams, Hartley, Neidhard, Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Pondey, Noble, Knorr, Mayland, Turner, and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.
jy26-1m

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

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POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
No. 108 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
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THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent.	Discount.
" " $100, three	"
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MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
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OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE CHEAP.
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jy14-1m

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—REMOVAL AND Consolidation.—The offices of the Inland and Independent Telegraph Lines have been removed from No. 516 CHESNUT Street and 9 South THIRD Street, to the southeast corner of THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

These companies have also been consolidated with the United States Telegraph Company. Also their consolidated lines now extend over the United States and Canadas, and are now being rapidly constructed to California, and the Territories of Oregon and Idaho.

The public will at once see the advantages that this line now enjoys over all other lines, inasmuch as messages are forwarded *direct* to all points, thus avoiding the delays and inaccuracies of relaying, rementioning, and rewriting over connecting or sectional lines.

The United States Consolidated Lines are the only lines working in opposition to the Old Monopoly.

A. J. BALDWIN, Superintendent.
Philadelphia, Aug. 10, 1864. au 11 6t

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
aug8 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, Elliptic Sewing Machine, The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine, The Singer do. And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 100 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over the years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jy14-3m

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF GRANITE, AND COMMON CROCKERY WARE, On Tuesday Morning, At 10 o'clock, a large assortment of goods, in ROCKINGHAM AND YELLOW WARE, Consisting of Jugs, Bowls, Tea-pots, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Spittoons, &c.

TUMBLERS.

20 bbls. assorted Tumblers.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

25 boxes Cast Oil Chimneys, No. 1, 2, 3, Patent Flint.

WANTS

CITY POINT, Va.,
August 7, 1864.

WANTED,

300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay rations, and medical attendance.

Transportation furnished by applying at

No. 921 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

E. J. STRANG,
Captain, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY,
Quartermaster's Agent.
aug7-1m

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.

$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.

$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.

$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.

NO PERSON IN QUEST OF ANY DESCRIPTION OF

REAL ESTATE,

CITY OR

INVESTMENT OR OCCUPANCY,

SHOULD FAIL TO CALL ON ME FIRST.

Always Fifty Dwellings on hand, of which immediate possession can be had, at very soon. Splendid First-class Dwellings, located in all portions of the city and suburbs. Elegant Mansions and First-class Farms. Country Seats, &c., &c.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator (for the last 20 years),
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE WADE AND DAVIS MANIFESTO.

From the Times.

We copy in another column a very excellent article from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, upon the dangers to which the cause of the country and of freedom is exposed, from the over-weening impatience of its over-zealous friends. The article has special reference to the manifesto recently issued by Messrs. Wade and Davis, which is certainly the most extraordinary political paper of the day.

It is by far the most effective Copperhead campaign document thus far issued, and we are not in the least surprised to find that it is to be issued in that form, and widely circulated by that party, for the purpose of aiding in the defeat of President Lincoln. It seems difficult to believe that the authors of this paper could have deliberately aimed at such a result.

For years they have been among the most prominent and effective advocates of Republican principles. They have taken a leading part in all the acts and measures of the Republican party. They have sustained its doctrines, defended its action, and sustained its candidates. The party has given them its confidence, covered them with honors, and placed in their hands ample power and influence.

It is nothing strange that they should not be able to approve all its measures, or to indorse every act of the President whom they themselves aided to elect. This happens always. No man of independent thought can ever give his unqualified sanction to all the doings and sayings of the party with which he is connected, or of the men who have become its representatives. But as practical men, as statesmen of large experience in public affairs, it is strange that these gentlemen should have thus openly allied themselves with the political party which they have so often and so warmly denounced as enemies of the country and as hostile to every principle of freedom they have deemed essential to the public good. It is idle to claim that they have done it from principle; they have done it from personal resentment; they are determined to punish Mr. Lincoln for having acted on his own convictions of public policy rather than upon those which they set forth for his adoption. The circumstance that they thereby endanger the existence of the Government, is so mere a trifle as scarcely to merit their attention.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* gives these gentlemen, and all others afflicted by a similar overestimate of themselves, some very excellent advice as to their duty in the premises. The *Standard* concurs with them substantially in opinion upon the bill and the President's veto of it. But it does not feel warranted on that account in going over to the ranks of the enemy, and assisting to place in power men whom they have always denounced as enemies of freedom and of the country. Their first duty, says the *Standard*, is to sustain the Government in crushing the Rebellion.

They are to see to it that neither the Rebels at the South, nor their allies in the North, achieve a victory. The Government must be kept in the hands of loyal men. And as Mr. Lincoln is the representative of the Union party, as he has been nominated by them and made their candidate, and as neither he nor his Democratic competitor must be elected, it is clearly their duty to give him their support and aid his election. All minor matters can be settled afterwards.

We commend this article from the *Standard* to general attention. It is sensible and timely.

McCLELLAN ON MONTCALM.

From the Tribune.

Great warriors, after their retirement, voluntary or involuntary, from the field of action, have carried on private campaigns against Time, in various ways. The Emperor Charles made watches; the Emperor Napoleon made histories; General McClellan makes speeches from tavern windows. Bellsarius asked for an obce. General George says, "Lend me your ears!" after he has been treated to reverential music from adoring brass bands. He takes advantage of the willingness of the American people to listen to a speech at any time and from anybody, and whenever the crowd says "Fire!" he discharges himself with promptitude if not with decision.

We do not know that there is any harm in this amusement, except that it fills up the newspapers, which have small space to spare, and exposes the General to criticism, of which we should think he had already a stomach full. Now, if General George, in his fine speeches, could be persuaded to confine himself to those gentle generalities, which are always safe—if he would but tell the crowd that he is enraptured to see it—that the honor is unexpected—that it is the proudest moment of his life—that such kindness overpowers him—that he lacks words to express his gratitude—and while memory holds her seat this hour shall never be forgotten—why, he might then return to his sheets, with the pleasing consciousness of having been safely serenaded, and he might open the morning newspaper without fear and trembling. If General McClellan, when relieved from the toils of actual warfare, had but followed the example of Uncle Toby—if he had bought a tenacre lot and a large invoice of shovels—if he had proceeded to dig in the aforesaid field all manner of ditches, and "lay some of the finest sieges to some of the finest fortified cities" in America—there is no computing how many astonishing victories he might have won. Instead of entering this field of economical glory, and capturing Richmond, to the delight of all his neighbors, he engages a squire, who does not turn out to be at all trustworthy, and starts out upon a rhetorical campaign.

Having just captured West Point, in a speech long, brilliant, and bemuddled, we find him at Lake George, attacking "the ruined ramparts of William Henry." And here, we are pained to notice, he came to grief from the fact that his ammunition was so hastily and carelessly prepared. He had been informed that the brass band and the citizens would visit him at midnight; and that a short oration would be expected. He had fair warning that he was to be attacked, and that he must say something pretty and appropriate to the neighborhood of Lake George and "the ruins of Fort William Henry." The emergency was frightful, and the General rushed for his guide-book, and there read that, after the capture of the fort by Montcalm, some of the English garrison were massacred by the Indians of the French army. Whereupon our peripatetic commander takes it for granted that the massacre was permitted by Montcalm, and frames his speech accordingly thus:—

"After a gallant defence of the now ruined ramparts of William Henry, the blood of your ancestors mingled the very ground on which you now stand, in a scene permitted by the cowardice of Montcalm, disgraceful alike to him as to those of his crimes in the great battle under the walls of Quebec, where others of your ancestors bore a most honorable part."

Which was appropriate. And pathetic. And neat. And pretty. Only, unfortunately, it happened to be untrue. An indignant writer in the Chicago *Tribune* shows conclusively that the massacre took place after the Indians had been furnished with intoxicating drinks by the English, and that Montcalm did everything in his power, and even risked his own life to prevent it—as General McClellan would have found out, if he had consulted Bancroft instead of the guide-book.

No blunder, for a soldier, could be more unfortunate; for no man has a better military character in history than Montcalm. By the general admission even of his foes, he was not only brave but chivalrous; and any school-boy could have told General McClellan that the French commander was the very last man in the world to permit the slaughter of his prisoners of war. His bravery and his misfortunes should certainly have saved him from this insult offered to his memory by one who himself claims to be a soldier.

So much for the display at the Fort William Henry Hotel! There is one part of soldierly conduct which General McClellan, it is evident, has yet to learn. A general may be unjustly treated by his Government; he may, without good cause, be deprived of his command; he may feel his real or supposed injuries keenly; but under any circumstances, if he possesses the chivalrous instincts of a thorough soldier, he will not make merchandise of his misfortunes nor trade for popularity upon the capital of his disgrace. No really gallant man, however he may have been wounded, will make a show of himself and of his wounds.

He will feel that, if his countrymen want him, they will know where to find him, and he will understand the value of a popularity which seeks and is not sought. And if he be an American, he at least ought to understand how much importance is to be attached to to the huzzas of extemporaneous gatherings. Any lion is better than no lion at all; and many a distinguished donkey has been serenaded by less distinguished donkeys, and will be, until time and donkeys shall be no more.

Of course, we would not be understood to apply this zoological epithet to General McClellan. We do not consider him to be a donkey, but only a Major-General in retirement of an extremely public character. All we mean to say is, that, if he were a donkey, he would still be serenaded, and would make very little better speeches than he does now. Hence he may estimate the net value of popular applause and of brass but glory, in villages where they catch neither a distinguished lion nor a remarkable donkey every day in the year.

The brass bands are not to be swindled out of the sweets of an interesting arrival; nor are the great ones of the vicinage to be deprived of an opportunity of eloquence. If General McClellan be so enamored of serenades, and salutations, and hand shakings, and speech-making, he can have just as many of all of them as he pleases for several years to come. But he will find in the end, that all the receptions, however enthusiastic, have not made him President. It has frequently happened that the people have shown themselves willing to do almost anything for a man except vote for him.

Music, processions, hand-shakings, services of plate, shawls (for his wife), and all manner of donations—these, frequently, the people have not grudged, while they did most decidedly grudge their votes. Greater men than General McClellan is, or ever will be, have been cheated by these flimsy attentions, and have gone down to their graves broken-hearted, and the one hope of their lives gradually fading until, if the hope had been of any other nature, it would have been abandoned.

Some of these were men who had a right to aspire to the Presidency—men of eloquence, of scholarship, of experience, of large natural capacity for public affairs. There was, at least, nothing ridiculous about their ambition; they knew themselves fitted for the lofty station upon which their eyes were fixed, and the infirmity of noble minds is never without a certain dignity. It is unfortunately true that mediocrity has frequently been successful; but it was a well-trained and cunning mediocrity, accustomed to the arts of elections and the manipulation of parties.

It is true that military men have received this great mark of the national confidence; but they were men who had greatly succeeded, and not men who had greatly failed. It is true that the people would be likely to resent an injury to a military favorite by giving him the highest office in the nation; but Gen. McClellan will have to search for a long time before he discovers that he is such a favorite. For the rest, we may safely presume that, long before the Presidential election, General McClellan will find that his eloquence has served him no better than his strategy.

—The Chicopee river, in Massachusetts, is lower than it has been known for many years. At Chicopee Falls the mills, though not all in full operation, can be run only a part of the day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE TREASURER OF THE FUND to relieve the distressed people of Chambersburg has received the following amounts since his last report, August 10:—

Amount previously reported	$7,780 35
Pezcock, Zell & Hinchman	100 00
Harry A. Bibighaus	5 00
James H Castle	20 00
Frederick Brown	5 00
Wm. Rowland & Co	100 00
J. Nelson Yerr	10 00
Mercer & Astell	100 00
W. Rahman	5 00
James Bayard, per Joseph Patterson	20 00
Per Drexel & Co., as follows:—	
Drexel & Co	500 00
E. W. Clark & Co	250 00
Work, McCouch & Co	100 00
C. Canbles	100 00
De Haven Bros	100 00
Smith & Randolph	100 00
H. Newbold & Son	100 00
Cash	50 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	20 00
S. N. Davis & Son	100 00
Palmer & Biery	25 00
Morris Patterson	50 00
William Milnor	100 00
D. C. Levy	25 00
C. P. Bayard	100 00
J. McAllister	50 00
T. J. Sylvester	25 00
S. Paul	20 00
Alexander Fullerton	100 00
G. Henderson, Jr	100 00
Miss Lowber	5 00
James Graham, Cape Island	100 00
C. & Co	20 00
Pastor R. Fatout	25 00
J. D. Brown	100 00
Mary D. Brown	100 00
A. O. I	10 00
A. C. & Co	11 00
H. Tiltony	10 00
R. J. Woodward	5 00
J. A. Wright	5 00
J. J. Spencer	20 00
C. H. Barnes	20 00
Catharine	2 00
Cash	3 00
Cash	10 00
D. & Co	25 00
Mrs. E. P. Gwinney	200 00
Sallie P. Gwinney, Princeton, N. J	50 00
S. C. H. Stevens, Princeton, N. J	25 00
Mrs. Rebecca O. Ketcham	5 00
I. D. J	5 00
James Watson	5 00
John Fagan	10 00
Cash, per Joseph Patterson	5 00
Per S. Flanagan:—	
James B. Bailey	25 00
S. Heppard	5 00
D. L. Flanagan	10 00
A. H. Stillwell	10 00
Henry Hebert	5 00
R. Tirnwell	5 00
John L. Redner	25 00
R. M. Lee	10 00
H. H. Mears & Son	10 00
H. Winsor & Co	50 00
G. W. Bernadon & Brother	25 00
W. Treanor	10 00
James Barton	10 00
William Cummings & Son	20 00
S. F. Fedrick & Co	20 00
J. H. B	10 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	2 00
Cash	50 00
Tabani & Brothers	50 00
Cash	10 00
A. Purvis & Son	250 00
D. McCarthy & Son	25 00
J. Mason & Co	50 00
A. R. Chambers	50 00
C. G. Childs	40 00
W. Conner	50 00
Total	$41,737 85

EDMUND A. SOUDER, Treasurer.
No. 1008 Mont Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 12, 1864. aul2 3t

☞ CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of the following sums on behalf of the distressed people of Chambersburg:—

Joseph Patterson	$150 00
Gertge H Stuart & Brother	250 00
G. W. Hare	250 00
J. Ashmead	250 00
T. A. Souder & Co	250 00
Geo. A. Miller & Co	100 00
John M. Read, by Mayor Henry	100 00
R. & Sons, M. Jones	250 00
G. W. Fahnestock	250 00
Wm. Thompson	50 00
Casper Souder, Jr	10 00
Rev. Samuel D. Lowry	21 00
Colonel French	100 00
Rev. Dr. Newton, amount of collection on Fast day, at Church of Epiphany	162 35
Samuel Sutphen	250 00
Yarnall & Ridgway	250 00
Office Wm. Bender, Jr. & Co	21 00
Mrs. Mary B. Gillingham	5 00
Cash	5 00
A. by St. A. C. Cattell	20 00
Geo. B. Wanda	50 00
Cash	5 00
W. H. Wilcox	20 00
E. Comly & Son	250 00
L. B. Rodman	20 00
R. H. Gillingham	10 00
L. S. Schaffer	10 00
Dr. Wilcox	5 00
Murray & Schermerhorn	500 00
H.	5 00
H.	5 00
Rev. A. E. Taylor, Waverly, Luzerne county, by W. W. Harding	25 00
James Rent & sauce (additional)	100 00
S. A. Mercer & Son	100 00
Thomas Sidney	100 00
Christ Church, Germantown ($10 of amount for colored suffering	50 00
Henry J. Williams	100 00
Tobias Wagner	100 00
Miss Mary Wagner	100 00
Miss Elizabeth Rhoads	100 00
Cash	10 00
Cole Cross, at Hamilton square, N. J., per John H. Clarke	17 00
Union Link, No. 1, Daughters of Liberty	15 00
Per Drexel & Co., Mt. Morrison, as follows:—	
Miss M. Morrison	5 00
Mrs. Mary Wesson	5 00
Cash	2 00
Mrs. Jas. S. Cone	15 00
Mrs. Thos. H. Sparks	10 00
Cash	5 00
C. W. Ayars, Mechtown, Pa	1 00
P. D., Chesnut Hill	5 00
Charles L. Sharpless	20 00
H	10 00
Mrs. R. S. Jones	5 00
James Swayne	50 00
Dr. Franklin Stewart	10 00
Dr. George Hamilton	20 00
Cash, F	30 00
C. H., per W. W. Cossman	10 00
Miss Lizzie Fisher	25 00
Mrs. Elijah Van Sickel	100 00
Lydia Seal, Wilmington	50 00
Henry Swain	10 00
John Brown, by the hands of Mayor Henry	100 00
Total	$7,780 35

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
1 hiladelphia, August 10, 1864. aul1-6t Treasurer.

☞ UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments for the week ending August 10, 1864:—

Western New York Christian Commission, per F. Gridley, Treasurer, Buffalo, N. Y	$1,000 00
Proceeds of $1800 in gold, from R. H. McDonald, Treasurer Christian Commission, Sacramento, Cal., per Powers & Weightman	2,400 00
Army Committee Portland, Me., per C. Sturtevant, Treasurer	2,000 00
PHILADELPHIA—SATURDAY COLLECTIONS.	
St. Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia	7 50
First Presbyterian Church, Germantown, per E. C. Henry	150 00
Tenth Presbyterian Church, per Albert Watson, Esq	125 92
Trinity Chapel, per Rev. H. L. Bohrer	21 00
Nazareth M. E. Church, per David Gilbert	15 11
Union Meeting, Chesnut Hill	32 33
St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown	45 00
Church of the Advent, per A. Reed	30 20
Union Meeting of First, Second and Third Dutch Reformed Churches	18 15
Baptist Church, Falls of Schuylkill, per Rev. J. E. Cheeshire	13 09
M. E. Mariners' Bethel, per Rev. W. Mullin	13 00
Tatyery Church	3 70
Presbyterian Church, Roxborough	20 00
GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Ladies' Christian Commission Second United Presbyterian Church, per Mrs. Dr. Dales (add.)	120 62
John Bonton, Esq., and family	20 00
Ladies' Christian Commission, Fifth United Presbyterian Church	12 00
Noonday Prayer Meeting	10 00
Mrs. Mary Nassau, of Corinth Mission	2 00
B. H. Strood	13 00
Ladies' Christian Commission Zion P. E. Church	10 02
James Bayard additional	20 00
Sabbath School First Presbyterian Church, Southwark	6 02
Noon-day Prayer Meeting	3 00
PENNSYLVANIA.	
FAST DAY COLLECTIONS.	
St. Stephens' Church, Williamsport, per Rev. Geo. D. Miles	12 00
United Brethren Church, Rummelstown, per Rev. N. Barnhill	12 75
Evangelical Lutheran and M. E. Church, Minersville, per Rev. H. C. Shindle	10 25
Union Meeting in Presbyterian Church, Montrose, per J. Lyon	30 61
Congregation of Rev. J. J. Mombert, Lancaster	13 25
U. P. Congregation, Harrisburg, per Rev. H. Henry	27 50
Union Service in Second Presbyterian Church, Pottsville	20 25
Union Service in the First Presbyterian Church, Pottsville	25 00 — 51 25
Christ Church, Williamsport	11 40
Lutheran Church, Wilmore	812 00
United Brethren, Wilmore	2 00 — 14 40
Christ (E. B.) Church, Rottstown, per G. A. Latimer	13 75
Collection, Watsburg	23 80
St. John's Church, Lower Merion, per Rev. T. F. Arnold	8 77 25
Rev. T. F. Arnold	2 00 — 33 35
Union Meeting in Baptist Church, Bethany, per Rev. E. Ward	10 00
Union Meeting, Carbondale, per Rev. A. L. Bailey	19 40
Union Meeting, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and Baptist Churches, Shinglehouse	9 25
Christ Lutheran Church, Easton, per E. Grosz Wald	19 00
St. John's Lutheran Church, Lancaster, per E. H. Breneman	26 08
Collection at Titusville	10 00
Church and Friends, Delaware Water Gap	13 50
St. James Memorial Church, Titusville, per H. Pardon	8 00
Christ Church, Milton	5 00
Zion Church, Lewisburg	2 00
Grove Presbyterian Church, Doanville, per C. J. Collins	7 00
GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.	
"Two Friends," per C. H. Turner	200 00
Citizens of Eastown, Chester county, per John W. Hausman	27 18
Herman and Annie	50
A Friend	1 00
Per W. E. Bastar	228 00
F. A. Muhlenberg, Gettysburg	10 00
Academic Department, University of Lanesburg	84 50
Nathan Patterson, Summit Hill	2 00
H. R. Black, Lewistown	5 00
DELAWARE.	
Hanover Street Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Fast Day Collection	75 30
Claymont	5 00
Mrs. Barney Reybold, St. Georges	5 00
NEW JERSEY.	
FAST DAY COLLECTIONS.	
Presbyterian Churches, Trenton, per Rev. John Hall, D. D	156 65
Union Meeting, First Presbyterian and First United Methodist Churches, Jersey City, per W. H. Talcott	277 00
Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches, Burlington, N. J., per Rev. J. Mallery	29 20
Citizens of Hopewell township, Mercer county, N. J., per George Hill, Pennington, N. J	200 20
	$12,305 12
Amount acknowledged in religious papers	2,672 87
Total	$15,178 00
Amount previously acknowledged	721 243 60
Total	$736,421 60

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION begs leave to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional hospital stores up to the 12th instant:—

PHILADELPHIA.
2 boxes, Ladies' Relief Association, Fifth Ward.
1 package, Chesnut Street Sunday School.
1 package, Mrs. Stoddart.
1 box, Ladies' Christian Commission Zion Protestant Episcopal Church.
6 boxes, 1 parcel, Reformed Dutch Church.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1 box, Ladies' Aid Society, Radnor, Delaware county.
1 box, Ladies' Christian Commission, Allentown.
1 box, Union Relief Society, East Marlborough, Chester county.
1 barrel, Ladies' Aid Society, Catasauqua.
NEW JERSEY.
1 package, M. E. Church, Red Bank.
1 box, Ladies' Christian Commission, Princeton.
1 box, Ladies' Aid, Blackwood, Camden county.
8 boxes, Ladies' Aid, Lambertville.
Many other contributions are acknowledged in the various religious weeklies.

The Christian Commission take this opportunity of thanking, in the name of the sufferers themselves, their numerous friends throughout the nation for their liberality hitherto, and to urge them not to weary in well doing. The demand for supplies is widening, and our resources must be increased to meet it. The needs of our army before Petersburg are especially pressing, and call for the most abundant liberality on the part of all friends of the soldiers.

GEORGE H. STUART, Chairman.
No. 1 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

☞ TRANSPORTATION OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864.

In accordance with an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, it becomes necessary that all receipts given by this Company for merchandise received for transportation, should bear an INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP of the value of TWO CENTS, the expense of the same to be borne by the party receiving such receipt.

All receipts taken by this Company for merchandise delivered to consignees will be stamped by said Company.

CHARLES K. IDE,
aul1-12t Master of Transportation.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the provisions of the New Internal Revenue Law, before signing receipts for property delivered to them for transportation, will require that a TWO CENT Revenue Stamp shall be furnished at the cost of the party who takes the Receipt.

For all Receipts taken by this Company for property delivered to other parties, the Stamps will be affixed and paid for by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

JNO. S. HILLES,
PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1864. General Freight Agent. aul0-6t

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION PETROleum Company, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a fourth monthly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on the 15th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 12th, 13th, and 15th inst.

A. F. SABINE,
au8-6t Treasurer.

☞ DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease. So wisely it is devised, and gradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—I, Wm. Mendenhall, Auditor, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.

WILLIAM CRANE, Builder,
Residence, No. 1013 S. Second street.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1861.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2nd.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.

SILAS SHOEMAKER,
Of the firm of Shoemaker & Field, Merchants,
No. 240 N. Broad street.

Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VAN MOSCHZISKER, can be consulted on all diseases of the Eye. The most delicate operations to restore SIGHT skillfully performed.

Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street,
Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. aug6-6t

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 3 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. jy7-3mo

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
RANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY. [jy4-tf

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. 6m5-tf

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A National Savings Bank, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

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In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, the privilege of conversion is now worth almost three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

Not unlike all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only is pledged for

LATE AND INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF MOBILE.

FEDERAL WOUNDED SENT TO PENSACOLA.

FORT MORGAN HOLDS OUT

A "MONITOR AND A GUNBOAT LOST."

SOME OF THE REBEL LOSSES.

OFFICERS EXCHANGED AT CHARLESTON.

REBELS NEVER PLACED UNDER FIRE.

We have received from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac a copy of the Richmond *Examiner* of the 9th inst., from which we take the following:—

The War News.

A despatch from Mobile, dated August 7, two days later than our previous advices, states that the situation has not materially changed since the enemy's victory over our iron-clads on last Friday.

The Navy Department received a telegram yesterday morning announcing that the *Morgan*, the only gunboat of our fleet which was not either sunk, beached, or captured, had succeeded in getting over the bar and reaching Mobile.

Petersburg.

The only thing of interest from Petersburg is the report that Grant is moving off towards City Point many of his heavy guns. The great clouds of dust so much talked about a month ago have again risen into notice; but whether they are raised up by wagons passing to and fro, or troops kicked up, it is impossible to say.

From Mobile.

Mobile, August 8.—A special to the *Advertiser* says:—One of the enemy's gunboats, with wounded, left for Pensacola. [illegible] was doing with her. Admiral Buchanan's wounds well. He may be saved.

On the *Tennessee* two were killed and eight wounded; on the *Selma* eight were killed, including Lieutenant Comstock, and seven wounded; on the *Morgan* one was slightly wounded.

The garrison at Fort Morgan are in fine spirits. Their loss is slight. The enemy is firing wildly. A gunboat came up last night, also the crew of the *Gaines*. The enemy lost one monitor and one gunboat.

In Mobile business is generally suspended.

The city is a military camp. Three gunboats came within a few miles of Dog river bar yesterday evening, and went back. The enemy have merely carried our outposts.

From New Orleans.

Clinton, La., August 7.—New Orleans papers state that the enemy have entirely evacuated Brownsville, in Texas, removing everything.

Our batteries in sinking the *Clara Bell* killed three and wounded thirteen Yankees. The balance escaped to Skipwith landing.

A national negro convention is to be held in New York on the 4th of October.

Yesterday morning at 8 o'clock Colonel Scott captured the stockade at Doyle's plantation, on the river, below Baton Rouge, without the loss of a man. We have over one hundred prisoners and a large amount of military stores.

Our Officers Exchanged at Charleston

It will be recollected that some time in June last, after the enemy had persisted in savagely firing, without any military object, upon the city and non-combatant citizens of Charleston, our authorities determined to try what effect would be produced upon the enemy by quartering in a portion of Charleston, within range of his guns, a number of his officers of highest rank, then in our hands. Fifty Yankee officers—generals, colonels, and majors—were sent to Charleston for that purpose, and duly confined in a quarter of the city exposed to the Yankee shells.

Immediately on hearing of this proceeding, the Yankee Government selected fifty of our officers in their prisons to be exposed to our fire before Charleston, and even went to work to construct cabins for their confinement on Cumming's Point, the end of Morris Island, not more than a thousand yards from Fort Sumter, and also exposed to the fire of other batteries.

The following, with five others whose names we have failed to obtain, were those of our officers selected by the Yankees for this pretty service:—

Major-General Edward Johnson, of Virginia; Major-General Frank Gardner, Brigadier-General J. J. Archer, and Brigadier-General M. Jeff. Thompson; Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels Duke, of Kentucky; Barbour, of North Carolina; Morgan, of Kentucky; Ward, of Tennessee; Cobb, of Virginia; Peebles, of Virginia; Parsely, of North Carolina; Carter, of Virginia; Farguisson, of Virginia; Forney, of Alabama; Fitzgerald, of Virginia; Marye, of Va.; Paton, of Kentucky; Shingley, of Missouri; Smith, of Louisiana; Bruce, of Tennessee; Brown, of South Carolina; Davidson, of North Carolina; Fell, of ——; Caldwell, of ——; and Candill and Tucker, of Kentucky. Majors—Webber, of Mississippi; Anderson, of Virginia; Hanks, of Kentucky; Walley, of South Carolina; Smith, of Tennessee; Saunders and Higley, of California; Carson, of Virginia; Henry, of Missouri; Groce, of Texas; Upshur, of Virginia; Ennett, of North Carolina; Manning, Wilson, Dupre, and Jaques, of Louisiana; and Jackson, of Virginia.

These officers were taken out of Fort Delaware on the 20th of June, and put aboard the gunboat *Dragoon*, and transported to Hilton Head, where they arrived on the fourth day after leaving Fort Delaware. The cabins at Cummings' Point, with the construction of which our gunners at Sumter are said to have interfered considerably, were ready for their reception, and they, no doubt, would have been put into them forthwith but for a certain message from General Samuel Jones. General Jones informed the Yankee General Foster that if he put our officers on Cummings' Point, he (Jones) would remove the Yankee officers from Charleston and put them in the most exposed part of Fort Sumter.

This was a stunner for Foster; he knew General Jones would execute his threat to the letter, and that in that case either the siege of Sumter must be abandoned or else every one of the captive Yankee officers would be torn to pieces by the guns of their friends in three or four days. In this dilemma Foster retained our officers at Hilton Head, and wrote to Washington for instructions.

Our officers remained in the gunboat at Hilton Head for forty days, and a gay, hot time they had of it. During the day half of them were permitted to go on deck at a time, while the other half sweltered between decks, where there was a large cooking stove always in operation to add to the horrors of the place. But, though cribbed, cabined, and confined in a small vessel, under an almost tropic sun, with the speedy prospect of being shortly exposed to almost certain death, their spirits never flagged. Indeed, the gravest and most dignified of the party renewed their youth and assumed extraordinary gayety, with songs and laughter, and a thousand boyish pranks and devices.

We do not know what passed between the Yankee Government and Foster, but at the end of forty days the latter proposed to General Jones an absolute exchange of their respective prisoners. This proposition was agreed to by General Jones, and the exchange took place on the 3d of August.

Our officers are all in good health, notwithstanding their long imprisonment ashore and afloat. Many of them are now in this city awaiting orders.

General Edward Johnson was captured at Spottsylvania Court House on the 12th of May; General Gardner was captured at Port Hudson, and General Archer at Gettysburg.

General M. Jeff. Thompson, to whom we are indebted for most of the information given above, was captured at Pocahontas, Arkansas, on the 22d of August last. He was first sent to St. Louis, thence to the Ohio Penitentiary, and thence to Fort Delaware, Hilton Head, and Charleston.

He is in no wise worsted by his various imprisonments, but sound in health, and even more full of life and patriotic fire than in his first campaign. He has received orders to report to General Price, and will leave for that purpose to-morrow.

We must not omit to notice the fact that since this experiment of sending Yankee officers to Charleston has turned out so agreeably for us, our authorities have sent down six hundred more to be located in the same quarter of the city recently occupied by the fifty who have been exchanged. They have not yet been conveyed to their new and dangerous quarters, but are now in a prison which is out of range.

General Thompson visited them before leaving Charleston, and recognized amongst them a nephew of the late Secretary Chase, whom he had known in more peaceful and less perilous times.

The fifty Yankee officers who have been exchanged told our officers that during their confinement in Charleston not one shell had fallen in the neighborhood of their quarters, and that was on the day before their exchange.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM THE JAMES RIVER.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH.

HEAVY FIRING IN BURNSIDE'S FRONT.

Arrival of Deserters and Refugees.

SCARCITY OF MALES IN RICHMOND.

Reinforcements for Gen. Early

NO FEDERAL PRISONERS AT BELLE ISLAND OR LIBBY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Aug. 13.—The *Star* says the mail steamer *John Brooks* has arrived this morning, from City Point. Affairs at the front remain much the same as at last reports, with the exception that during Thursday night and yesterday morning heavy firing was going on in Burnside's front. The *John Brooks* brought up six refugees from Richmond, and twenty-one deserters from the Rebel army, including Lieutenant Mix, of Georgia, of the 1st Confederate battalion.

The names of the refugees are Edward Towars, Charles Gilslan, John Morris, M. Roach, M. Conway, and Peter Doyle. They left Richmond on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, in charge of a guide, to whom they paid from three hundred to five hundred dollars each in Confederate scrip for piloting them to the river, and they walked twenty-two miles, through woods, to Haxall farm, and came out to a gunboat, from whence they were sent yesterday morning to City Point in time to take the *John Brooks*.

They represent that there are no males (men or boys) in Richmond, except those in Government employ. The men are nearly all in the army, even to old men over fifty-five, who form the militia of the State.

On Saturday last four trains of twenty cars each arrived in Richmond, bearing a body of troops from Petersburg, said to be a division, and troops from [illegible] on the Central road to reinforce Early in the valley.

A large body of cavalry arrived on the same day, coming by railroad, and departed for the same destination.

One of this party of refugees worked on Belle Island, and states that when he left there were but five Federal prisoners there, the others having all been sent South, to Georgia. There are but few Federal prisoners in Libby, in fact, none but sick and wounded are kept there over a few days.

At the time the Danville Railroad was cut, prisoners were made to walk on foot some seventy miles before they took the railroad, and refugees heard the guards, when they returned, say that many gave out and died on the road.

There are no troops in or about Richmond, except in the fortifications; those on the south side being fully garrisoned, while those on the north side have barely enough men in them to keep them in order.

One of these refugees drove a baker wagon, and says he sold loaves of bread weighing six ounces at one dollar, and bacon had lately fallen in price, it being now quoted at from seven to ten dollars per pound, instead of from eight to eleven.

The deserters from the army above-mentioned have belonged to different regiments, and have left their lines at different times, some as late as Monday, 1st August inst. Most of them are from Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, and have not generally served over one year, but that year has been enough.

Those from the States named above say that there is a sort of half mutiny among the troops of those States, who are sick of war, and anxious to give in. The officers, however, manage to keep them from deserting by making them believe if they come over to our lines that Grant will put them in the front ranks.

They state that for a long time some of them believed this nonsense, and were deterred from coming over; and they are satisfied if the men in the Alabama, Georgia, and Florida regiments knew that they would be treated well, desertions would be extensive.

They represent the works at Petersburg as very strong, and do not believe that General Grant, or any one else, can take them by storm, but say that had our men acted promptly when we blew up their fort we could have entered the town easily; but the golden opportunity is passed, and we cannot possibly gain another opportunity so favorable.

The houses in the city have been pretty well battered, and many destroyed, some of them by fire. Nearly all the fire engines belonging to Richmond are in Petersburg, and they have a regularly organized fire department, composed of soldiers, who are ready at a moment's warning to go to work and extinguish the fires occasioned by General Grant's shells.

Most of these deserters have been stationed at the front, and cannot, they say, form any correct estimate of the strength of the Confederate force at Petersburg, but none of them believe that their entire army exceeds fifty thousand men, and brigades and divisions are being sent away once or twice every week, to other points.

Conscripts are constantly being received, however, and their army may be for some time kept up by these accessions.

Great Distribution of Prize Money.

Boston, August 13.—Since the 28th of June inclusive, the following decree of distributions have been made in prize cases by the District Court of this city:—

Steamer *Mary Ann*, captured by steamer *Grand Gulf*, $112,356·32.

Steamer *Scioto*, captured by steamer *Connecticut*, $73,459·50.

Schooner *Alliance*, captured by steamer *South Carolina*, and schooner *T. A. Ward*, $23,281·74.

Steamer *Greyhound*, captured by steamer *Connecticut*, $181,692·61.

Steamer *Young Republic*, captured by steamer *Grand Gulf*, $111,519·79.

Total $1,105,559·36. This is the greatest distribution ever ordered in this country.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Harrisburg, August 13.

Senate.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Lamberton presented a petition from citizens of Jefferson county, praying for a repeal of the General Bounty Law.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Fire at Troy, New York.

Troy, N. Y., August 13.—The car and coach factory of Gilbert, Bush & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss amounted to $200,000, on which there is an insurance of $100,000.

Arrival of the United States Frigate "San Jacinto."

New York, August 13.—The United States frigate *San Jacinto* arrived at this port to-day, from Key West. Admiral Bailey is a passenger.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 13.—Flour is quiet, with sales of 10,000 barrels at $9 10@9 20 for State; $11 00@12 00 for Ohio; and $8 70@14 00 for Southern. Wheat dull and quite unimportant. Corn quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels at $1 52. Provisions—Beef dull. Pork firm; sales of 4000 barrels at $40 50@40 60 for Mess. Lard steady at 20½@20¾. Whisky firm at $1 75—holders demand $1 79. Receipts of Flour 10,000 barrels; Wheat 10,000 bushels; Corn 40,000 bushels.

New York, August 13.—Cumberland preferred, 80¾; Michigan southern, 91¾; do. guaranteed, 140¾; New York central, 131; Reading, 121½; Hudson River, 101; Canton Company, 37; Erie, 112¾; Michigan Central, 124; Illinois, 153; Five Twenty Coupons, 105; Registered, 105; Ten Forties, 103; Compounds, 1865, 120; One-Year Certificates, 99; Gold after board, 250¾.

FOURTH EDITION.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

SHERIDAN DEFEATS EARLY IN EVERY ENCOUNTER.

FROM ATLANTA.

THE SIEGE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

EXTENSIVE INDIAN WAR EXPECTED.

Rebel Emissaries Among the Indians

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, August 13.—To-day is another intensely hot and very dull day. The only news to-day is, that General Sheridan has defeated Early in every encounter, and that the latter is retreating down the Shenandoah valley very rapidly, closely followed by Sheridan's forces.

A number of prisoners have already been taken, and there is a good prospect of the flying enemy being overtaken and brought to grief, and made to relinquish much of his spoils.

There is nothing of particular importance from Sherman, except the fact that the siege is progressing favorably, with every prospect of an early and successful termination.

INDIAN TROUBLES IN THE NORTHWEST.

St. Louis, August 13.—General Curtis has returned from Fort Leavenworth. The Indian war is temporarily quelled, but information derived from reliable sources strongly indicates a concerted action among the various tribes, and the most extensive Indian war yet waged.

White men, believed to be Rebel emissaries, have been among the Indians, distributing gold and urging them to rise against the whites, telling them that the South would protect them, and let them have the whole West for themselves, if the North should be conquered.

DEPREDATIONS OF THE PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

Fort Hamilton, August 13.—The steam tug *Stephen E. Babcock*, Captain Edward Berty, has just passed here with three of the passengers of the schooner *Carrie Estelle*, of Boston, which was burned at sea by the *Tallahassee*, and five of the crew of the barque *Bay State*, also burned. They were taken from the schooner *Carroll* in the lower bay. They report having been captured on the 11th instant in latitude 30 deg. 19 min., longitude 72 deg. 27 min. The schooner *Carroll* is now coming up the lower bay.

THE EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, August 11.—The cause of the explosion at City Point has not yet been ascertained, and probably never will be, as the only persons who could give any account of the matter were those on the boat at the time, and not one of them is believed to have escaped.

There were five or six soldiers on guard on the vessel, and they, with a number of idlers, were occupied in fishing at the time, and none of them have since been found. Of the large crowds of negro laborers at work on the boat there were about twenty-five dead found, and allowing for those blown overboard and missing, there were at least fifty killed.

The number injured is believed to be about 100, many of whom are scattered in different places, and whose names cannot be ascertained.

One man, who had been kept a prisoner at Headquarters for six or seven months, and who had been tried and convicted for some offense, but had not been sent off to the Dry Tortugas, as ordered, had been released, and his time being up was on his way home.

He was visiting a companion on the boat at the time, and must have been blown into the river, as his body was found on the shore, three miles below City Point, yesterday afternoon. A number of instances of hair-breadth escapes are related, many of which seem almost miraculous; and when the scene is visited, and the large quantity of *debris* which covered the ground in the vicinity is witnessed, it is surprising that thousands, instead of hundreds were not involved in the calamity.

A soldier of the 4th United States Regulars was a sentry on the boat at the time, and some of his comrades seeing the air filled with missiles, told him to run and hide, but he refused to leave his post, and fortunately escaped injury. This man had been tried four years ago for an offense, and condemned to forfeit all pay except one dollar a month during the remainder of his term of service.

A few days ago he received intelligence through the Adjutant-General's Office, that the fine had been remitted for gallant services in front of the enemy. This act of bravery, in remaining at his post, regardless of danger, shows how well he deserved consideration at the hands of the Government.

A large force of laborers are at work clearing away the rubbish at the landing. It is said that several barrels of human remains were found scattered throughout the mass, none of which could be identified, they being merely fragments.

Later News.

August 12, 6 A. M.—The firing between the pickets yesterday and last night was much sharper than for several days past, and until daylight this morning a regular duel has been going on in front of the 18th and 9th Corps.

—A patriotic exempt in St. Albans, Vermont, offers a 160 acre farm in Iowa, which once sold for $800, and $200 in cash, for a substitute.

—James Malley, charged with arson, is held for trial in Springfield, Massachusetts. The late destructive conflagration began in his store.

—All of the $50,000 subscription required from Amherst to get the Agricultural College there has been secured. William Kellogg, formerly an Amherst merchant, gave $5000.

—Brigham Young has started a new flouring mill and a cotton factory near Great Salt Lake City. The factory is supplied with cotton grown in Utah Territory.

—A severe thunder and hail storm visited Westerly, R. I., last Sunday. Some of the hailstones measured four inches in circumference, and a man who tasted of the hail said it was smoky.

—A sarcophagus of marble, after the old English style and cruciform in shape, is to be placed over the grave of the late Rev. Thomas Starr King by the Unitarian parish in San Francisco. The transfer of the remains and the erection of the monument will take place during the stay of Rev. Dr. Bellows in California, and the services on the occasion will be conducted by him.

—A story is told of a deserter who has a glass eye, which he used to take out when he wanted to get discharged, or when after running away he wished to avoid detection. He entered and left the service twelve times, and will now leave it for the last time, as he is to be shot.

—A lady died last week in Orange, N. J., after an extraordinary sickness of twenty-seven years, during twenty-five years of which she did not leave her bed. She was first affected with an aneurism just above the heart, which led to a combination of diseases with which she has since suffered.

FARRAGUT'S SQUADRON.

THE ATTACK ON MOBILE.

FORT POWELL EVACUATED BY THE REBELS.

Monitor "Tecumseh" Blown Up By a Torpedo.

THE UNION FLEET IN MOBILE BAY.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, August 12.—The Government has received official telegraphic advices from Dauphin's island, Mobile harbor, up to the 6th instant. The only point of interest or importance contained in addition to what was previously known through Rebel sources is, that the monitor *Tecumseh* was sunk by a torpedo instead of the guns of Fort Morgan, which is more satisfactory to the friends and advocates of the monitors, than if she had gone down under the fire of the fort.

Despatch from General Banks.

Mrs. General Banks, who arrived here yesterday on the steamship *Evening Star*, from New Orleans, received the following despatch at Southwest Pass from the General:—

Office United States Military Telegraph, War Department, New Orleans, August 6, 1864.—Mrs. N. P. Banks, on steamship *Evening Star*:—The following despatch has just been received from Fort Pike:—

The steamer *Clyde* passed here this morning from the fleet. She reports that fourteen gunboats and three monitors passed the forts at Mobile yesterday at 8 A. M. One monitor was blown up opposite the forts by a torpedo. The Rebel ram *Tennessee* was captured. Admiral Buchanan lost a leg in the fight. This gives us possession. I have no other particulars.

N. P. Banks, Major-General Commanding.

Newspaper Account.

Department of the Gulf, United States Military Telegraph Office, Southwest Pass, August 6.—The fleet under Admiral Farragut passed the forts at the entrance of Mobile bay at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst.

The monitor *Tecumseh* was blown up by a Rebel torpedo. No other vessel was lost.

The Rebel ram *Tennessee* surrendered after an obstinate resistance.

Admiral Buchanan lost a leg in the action and is now a prisoner.

The land forces, under Major-General Granger, invested Fort Gaines, and with the light batteries opened upon the fort simultaneously with the passage of the forts by the fleet, taking the water batteries in rear and silencing them.

Our loss is not reported.

Fort Powell, in Mobile Bay, was blown up and evacuated by the Rebels.

Orders for the Attack on Mobile Given.

New Orleans, August 6.—On Wednesday last orders were promulgated to the fleet off Mobile by Admiral Farragut that the attack on the forts would take place at 5 o'clock the following morning. This is reliable.

Up to this writing nothing further has arrived, though official despatches are expected from the Admiral to-day.

Union Military Forces Occupy Dauphin Island.

The attack on the forts commenced yesterday morning. Our military forces now occupy Dauphin island.

News from the Mobile Expedition.

New Orleans, August 6.—The steamer *J. M. Brown* arrived last evening, having landed troops at Dauphin Island, on one extremity of which Fort Gaines is situated. When the *J. M. Brown* left, the gunboats were shelling the woods on the island. At six o'clock yesterday morning, Admiral Farragut had not commenced operations against the forts at the entrance to Mobile bay. Some our monitors were lying within a mile of Fort Morgan.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

The New Pirate Steamer "Tallahassee"—The Vessel Built in London, and Probably Owned by Englishmen—Her Operations at the Entrance to our Harbor—Capture of the Pilot-boat "James Funk," No. 22, of New York—Destruction of the Brigs "Carrie Estelle" and "Richards," Barque "Bay State," and Schooners "Sarah A. Boyce" and "Atlantic"—The Schooner "Carroll" Bonded and Loaded with Paroled Prisoners—Statements of the Pilots and Captains of the Captured Vessels—Description of the "Tallahassee."

A new Rebel pirate, known as the *Tallahassee*, commanded by Captain John Taylor Wood, C. S. N., has made her appearance off the mouth of our harbor, sinking, burning, and destroying no less than six vessels in as many hours. The news did not reach the city yesterday in time to despatch any vessels in pursuit of her, so that she will have another twenty four hours' unmolested career. We give below some very interesting details of her operations up to the latest moment, as far as is known.

Arrival of the Pirate's Prisoners at Fire Island.

Fire Island, August 12.—While one of the sailing boats attached to the Surf Hotel was cruising outside this morning it discovered a yawl-boat making for the shore.

Upon coming alongside of this boat sixteen persons were found on board, who belonged to the pilot-boat *James Funk*, of New York; the brig *Estelle*, the brig *Sarah Boyce*, the brig *Richards*, the barque *Bay State*, and the schooner *Atlantic*.

All these vessels had been captured and burned by the Rebel steamer *Tallahassee*, commanded by John Taylor Wood, off the coast yesterday afternoon.

The sixteen men who were found in the yawl-boat will start for New York this afternoon.

Statement of the Pilots and Crew of the Pilot-boat "James Funk."

The pilot-boat *James Funk*, No. 212, left New York August 10, with the following pilots on board:—Messrs. Yates, Fryer, Smith, Handrew. At 9 P. M. put Mr. Handrew on board of the brig *Cora*. On Thursday morning, at half-past 7, Fire Island bearing northwest, distant thirty miles, discovered a steamer steering west. Kept off for her and set our colors. On approaching her we perceived that she flew the pennant and Union flag.

On nearing us she stopped. Thinking she wanted a pilot, we hove our yawl out, and Mr. Smith and two men went alongside of her. As soon as the yawl got alongside of the steamer down came the Stars and Stripes and up went the Rebel flag. The pilot and men who were in the yawl were taken on board as prisoners, and they lowered two boats full of armed men, who came and took possession of the pilot-boat in the name of the Confederate States.

Before taking us he had captured the schooner *Sarah A. Boyce*, of Great Egg Harbor, bound from Boston to Philadelphia. At 9 A. M. the privateer captured the brig *Carrie Estelle*, of Boston bound to New York. She was burned. At 11 A. M. she captured the barque *Bay State*, from Alexandria to Boston, and burned her also. At 1 P. M., captured brig *A. Richards*, of Boston, from Glace Bay, C. B., bound to New York. She was burned also. At 3 P. M., captured schooner *Atlantic*, of Addison, and burned her.

At half-past 3 o'clock she boarded the schooner *Carroll*, from East Machias, bound to New York. She was released on signing bonds for $10,000, she taking all the crews of the captured vessels to New York. All the prisoners were paroled, and during all of this time the privateersmen did not give us anything to eat or drink. August 12, off Fire Island, fifteen of the paroled men left the schooner *Carroll* in a rowboat, and steered for Fire Island Inlet, where we were kindly taken in tow by the yacht *Lily*, Captain Johnson, who brought us into the inlet.

We feel greatly indebted to Mr. Sommers, of the Surf Hotel, and his guests, for their kind treatment while at the house, and regret that we could not pay the compliment to the captain of the steamer from the hotel to Panatauqit, as an agent of the Long Island Railroad, who charged us twenty-one dollars for a passage to New York, and we had difficulty to get this man to accept an order on the pilot office.

William Smith, pilot.
E. Fryer, pilot.
Robert Yates, pilot.
Alfred Baudier, boatkeeper.
Charles Harbinson, boy.
Ed. Frankel, seaman.
T. Murphy, seaman.
Capt. A. S. Adams, schooner S. A. Boyce.
Geo. Mariner, mate, schooner Boyce.
Capt. T. C. Sparrow, wife and servant.
G. A. Gould, mate, barque Bay State.

Card of Thanks.

New York, August 12, 1864.—We, the undersigned prisoners released from the Confederate States steamer *Tallahassee*, desire to return thanks to Captain Johnson, of the yacht *Lilly*, also to Messrs. Barmend, Fuller and Rev. Messrs. Potter and Tucker, and to the proprietors and company of the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, for the kind and generous treatment we received at their hands.

W. Smith, R. E. Yates, E. Fryer, Pilots of the *James Funk*.
Chas Harbinson, Ed. Frankel, T. Murphy, T. Hewson, crew of pilot boat *James Funk*.
A. Baudier, Boatkeeper.
Captain Thomas C. Sparrow and family, of barque *Bay State*.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

Washington, August 13.

The Military Commission.

The Military Commission appointed by the President to investigate the causes of the failure of the late assault on Petersburg continued its sessions on Wednesday. General Burnside was present and examined, and gave his version of the affair. General Meade, it is known, had been examined on the Monday previous.

General Burnside claimed that he carried out the orders of his superior officer, and that neither he nor the officers of his troops were to blame for the failure. It is well understood, however, that General Meade insists that Burnside did not carry out his orders, but, on the contrary, failed both to attack as ordered, and to answer telegrams sent from 10½ o'clock in the evening of the 29th until next morning.

During the morning of the attack not less than sixty-four dispatches were sent by General Meade to General Burnside. The claim of the latter that General Meade having the night before the attack made some change in the plan of operations, he supposed General Meade would be on hand personally to direct the assault, will not, it is believed, be allowed. The universal sentiment of the army, outside of the 9th Corps, affirms the verdict passed by the *Times* military correspondent in his letter of the 3d instant.

Fast Train to Cape Island.

The Cape May Railroad Company have made arrangements for running a fast special train to Cape Island every Saturday afternoon, returning on Monday morning. This train will make no stoppages except for wood and water, and will materially reduce the time occupied in making the trip. It leaves Walnut street wharf at five o'clock this afternoon, and leaves Cape Island at quarter after seven, A. M., on Monday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Circus and Menagerie.—The season of one week will close this evening. Messrs. Thayer and Noyes have justly won for themselves a reputation as great showmen, that will ensure success wherever they appear in Philadelphia. On Monday afternoon and evening exhibitions will be given at Camden, New Jersey.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

State of Thermometer To-day.—Six A. M., 80. Noon, 90½. One P. M., 94. Wind, W. S. W.

Coup-de-Soliel.—This morning the Coroner held several inquests upon the bodies of those who died during yesterday afternoon and last night, from the excessive heat.

James Love, 20 years of age, was sun-struck yesterday afternoon at the Falls of Schuylkill, and died soon after.

George Casey, a member of the Good Will Engine Company, was overcome by the heat yesterday afternoon, during the reception of the Zouaves. He was taken to a drug store at Ninth and Race streets, and subsequently removed to his home.

Last evening a man was overcome by the heat in Eleventh street, below Walnut, where he died in a few moments. On his person a pocket-book containing a check for one hundred dollars, drawn by Michael F. Martin to the order of Felix Russell, was found. The Coroner took charge of the body.

John Hardman fell dead during the excitement of the afternoon, attendant on the reception of the Zouaves. He was standing at Front and Washington, when he fell, gasped, and died instantly.

Recruiting.—During the week ending to-day the sum of $55,750 was paid out as bounties by the City Treasurer. The number of men receiving the bounty this morning was fifty-eight. District Provost Marshals can now muster in recruits for new military organizations wherever formed. Volunteers can select the companies in which they desire to serve, whether for one, two, or three years. There are three one year organizations forming in this city. Among them are the five companies of sharpshooters to be attached to General Birney's command. The headquarters of this organization have been established at No. 533 Chesnut street, where officers who expect to recruit are invited to report. This is a most desirable branch of the service, and as only one-half of the regiment will be raised in Philadelphia, the desired number will be soon recruited.

Disorderly Firemen.—During the procession yesterday afternoon, the driver of the Kensington Hose Steamer, who was intoxicated, became disorderly at Eighth and Washington streets, and was remonstrated with by one of the Chief Marshals of the parade. The latter finally called upon Officer Sherlock, of the First District, to remove the man and take him away, as his presence was calculated to do no good. The officer laid hold of the driver, when four or five members of the company rushed at him, and a scuffle ensued, during which the officer lost his star. The procession moved on, and when at Twenth and Arch streets the driver again became disorderly, and was arrested and locked up. He was held to bail by Alderman Jones.

Heirs of Hundred Days Men Entitled to Pensions.—The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that, under the act of July 14, 1862, the same rights in regard to pensions are granted to those called into the service for one hundred days (and to their widows or dependent relatives, in case of death) as to those who have enlisted for the term of three years. This law, under which all pensions based on service in the present war are allowed, is unequivocal in its language, making no distinction between those engaging for a longer or a shorter period. By and by it will be discovered and be generally understood that a hundred days volunteer is as much a soldier as any other volunteer, and has rights no more nor no less.

The Third Coal Regiment.—This fine organization, raised by the liberality and patriotism of the coal trade of this city, has been for the last two weeks stationed at Camp Day, Maukins' woods, Baltimore. We learn, this morning, that the regiment has been ordered to proceed at once to Rock Island, Ill., Colonel John R. Haslett having been ordered to the command of this important post. We feel assured that the regiment, under the lead of the gallant Colonel Haslett, will fully sustain the reputation of other regiments sent from this city.

A Desperate Character.—John Steward and another individual were arrested at Thirteenth and Vine streets, yesterday, charged with drunken and disorderly conduct. The two were taken to the Station House, and while there Steward ordered his friend to knock the officer down, at the same time drawing a knife on him. The weapon was a most murderous-looking affair, having a blade nearly half a foot long. The accused were committed for trial by Alderman Jones.

Till Thieves.—This morning a lad, aged nine years, was arraigned before Alderman Clouds upon the charge of robbing the money-drawer of a store in Richmond street, above Shackamaxon, Nineteenth Ward. It is alleged that the accused and two others, somewhat older, have been carrying on quite an extensive business of this kind for months back. Yesterday they were caught in the act, but two of them made their escape. The one was committed to the House of Refuge.

Accident at the Park.—James McGinley, residing in Ninth street, above Coates, was very severely injured last evening, by being thrown from his carriage at Fairmount Park. The carriage in which he was seated came in collision with another vehicle, causing his horse to run off. The carriage was rendered a complete wreck, and Mr. McGinley was picked up in an insensible condition, and carried to his home.

Larceny of a Horse and Wagon.—A colored individual, rejoicing in the name of John Union, was arrested at Fifth and Chesnut streets yesterday, charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon from Camden, N. J. He had brought the property to this city with a view of disposing of it. This morning he was sent back to Camden to await his trial.

Arrival of the Third Cavalry.—This morning the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry arrived in this city, their term of service having expired. They come home 300 strong.

Distilling Without License.—Henry Shear was charged before U. S. Commissioner Sergeant, yesterday, with carrying on the business of a distiller, without having first obtained a license therefor. Before proceeding with the examination of witnesses, the Assistant District Attorney stated that some time ago proceedings were commenced against the defendant before Commissioner Smith, which prosecution had been abandoned.

The accused is a manufacturer of vinegar, and uses distilled spirits in the manufacture of it; that, under the law as it then was, the question arose, was he required to take out a license for the distillation of spirits used on his own premises for manufacturing purposes? The question was referred to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and he decided that no license was required under such circumstances. Since then the law has been altered and it is now embraced in its provisions, even though only distilling spirits to be used by himself for manufacturing purposes; but the evidence would show that he has been selling the spirits to be used by other persons.

The evidence of Mr. Jesper Harding, Collector of Revenue for the First District, and Timothy Dwyer, an employe of the accused, substantiated these facts.

Mr. Shear expressed his willingness to comply with the law, but the difficulty in the way of a compromise was the amount of revenue claimed of the defendant on the first gallon of spirits manufactured by him since the new law went into effect—some ten thousand dollars.

The accused was held in $2500 for his appearance at Court. The extent of punishment, on a conviction for carrying on the business of a distiller without a license, is two years' imprisonment.

Alleged Contraband Locomotives Seized.—A schooner lying at Green street wharf, having on board two locomotives, was seized on Thursday by order of the Government, and held to await the further action of the authorities. These locomotives are from the manufactory of Norris & Co., who have been building locomotives for the use of the Government, and were of five feet gauge, in order to meet the requirements of our armies as they advance, the railroads of Rebeldom being all of that gauge. It is said that an agent bought these locomotives ostensibly for an English purchaser, and ordered them to be shipped to Halifax, but that they were supposed to be intended to run the blockade, and enter some Southern port for the use of the Rebels; hence the seizure and detention of the vessel.

Robbery Detected by a Private Watchman.—We learn that Mr. Samuel Cunningham, a private watchman in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was the first to observe persons leaving Mr. Johnson's store at Eighth and Sansom streets on Monday evening, the 8th instant, with stolen goods in their possession. Mr. Cunningham gave chase to the robbers; they dropped their ill-gotten booty, and in giving the alarm, Mr. Cunningham brought the city policemen to the vicinity, and thus secured the arrest of one of the rascals, and will secure his prompt and full punishment by the Court at its next term by his evidence.

Enlargement of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.—The Government has had in contemplation for some time back the idea of purchasing the strip of land between Front street and the Commissioner's line, and using the ground for naval purposes in connection with the present Navy Yard property. This will now be accomplished. Application has been made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania by the Secretary of the Navy for permission to purchase and hold this ground. The Committee of Federal Relations have the subject under advisement, and a favorable report will be submitted in a few days.

A Supposed Rebel Outpost Arrested.—An individual signing himself H. Van Achenbach was arrested at the Continental Hotel, by Detective Callanan, on the charge of being connected with the Rebel army, and for carrying concealed deadly weapons. On yesterday morning he had a hearing before the Mayor, and was held in $1000 bail upon the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, and in $1500 bail for a further hearing upon the charge of being connected with the Rebel army.

Not Going Out of Town.—

by the bard of tower hall.

I go not with the giddy host
That now to "Saratoga" and sea side throng;
A little room, quite close ans hot,
That can no look of comfort wear,
Must most of these now and their lot,
And 'tis a lot I would not share.
Round them, at every step, will be
A staring, prying, chattering crowd,
Who fright away tranquillity
With gossip, songs and laughter loud.
Then let me keep my quiet home,
With pleasant garden, shaded deep,—
Abroad at morn and evening roam,
And visit oft sweet Schuylkill's shore.
Nought could I more refreshing deem,
Than what beside me here I find,
The ice-cold draught, the gold cream,
And luscious fruits of every kind:
Nor need I be of heat afraid,
Which bids so many victims fall,
For all my Summer Clothes are made
In coolest style at Tower Hall!

We are closing out Summer stock at *old prices*, much *below present cost* of same goods. Tower Hall, No. 518 Market Street.

Bennett & Co.

Fairmount Park is now the resort of thousands of our citizens daily. There is certainly no more beautiful or delightful place in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The walks and drives are in admirable condition, and the grounds are bright in verdure. Last Sunday at least twenty-five thousand persons enjoyed the fresh air and scenery, and to-day, should the weather be propitious, a still greater number will doubtless wend their way thither. Speaking of the Park reminds us of the excellently conducted Rialto House, on Landing avenue, above Coates street, which is a stopping-place that deserves the remembrance of our readers. The rooms are elegant and spacious, and are handsomely decorated with vines and flowers of rare descriptions. The refreshments, creams, and beverages are of the finest order, and the proprietor, Mr. C. Dusch, is a most courteous one.

Dr. Compton, No. 1347 Vine street.

Matting and Carpet Work.—W. Henry Patten has a large force of *first-class* hands at this branch, and is prepared to fit and lay either a small or large job, at any time, with despatch. W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

Saturday, August 13.—Cotton is dull, and there is